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IRMA TIMES
Every Home in the District. Full of Interest to Farmer and Oil Prospector

IRMA TIMES

IRMA
Centre of the Best Mixed Farming territory and the Richest Oil Field in Alberta.

OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER FOR MUNICIPAL DISTRICT of BATTLE RIVER, No. 423, and MUNICIPAL DISTRICT of KINSELLA No. 424, and VILLAGE of IRMA
The Only Medium That Covers this Large Mixed Farming Area, and Oil and Gas Field Thoroughly.

Vol. 15: No. 20. | Irma, Alberta, Friday, June 5th, 1931. | $2.00 per year in advance; 5c per copy.

SEEDING FINISHED CROP GROWING

THIRD FORTNIGHTLY CROP REPORT

The weather during the greater part of the past fortnight has been cool and temperatures reaching as low as 20 degrees have been reported. Growth has been retarded but frost damage is not serious. Fortunately showers have occurred at many points. The greatest precipitation is reported at Vermilion where 1.2 inches of rain is recorded on May 11th. Light showers occurred along the main line of the C. P. R. from Calgary to Edmonton. At Claresholm half an inch of rain fell on May 28th, and small showers are reported in the Lathbridge and Medicine Hat districts. The central Eastern area has received light showers but not sufficient to be of value. High winds continue to retard growth although very little re-seeding has been necessary.

Seeding is from ninety to a hundred per cent, completed and germination has been satisfactory over the greater part of the Province. Grain is of a good color and although growth is slow, it is believed that excellent progress will be made with the increasing temperatures which may be expected in the near future. In those areas where moisture supplies are very much below requirements germination is patchy and very little growth is being made. In irrigated districts use has been made of irrigation water and in order to insure germination of grain and other crops.

There is an increase in the area sown on stubble. This method has been followed largely for the purpose of decreasing damage from soil drifting. The majority of our correspondents report an increase in the acreage seeded to Alfalfa and Sweet Clover. Crops such as beans and potatoes have also been materially increased in the irrigated areas.

Pasture and water conditions in the dry areas of the Province are becoming serious. Very little growth has taken place and in some instances drifting soil has practically covered pastures.

Owners of livestock are experiencing considerable difficulty in obtaining feed and water supplies.

In a few instances very slight damage from the wire worms and cut worms is reported, but the damage is not serious.

The Wastebasket

Heard at the poker party: "My wife and I had a great argument last week. She wanted a roadster and I refused to buy it because, as I contended, a closed car is more practical." "Well," how does she like the new roadster?"

"What's the matter with your wife? She seems to be all broken up lately," remarked a man at Jarrow to another at a social occasion there recently. "She got a terrible shock," replied the other. "What happened?" he was asked. "Why, when she was assisting at the church rummage sale the other day, she took off her new hat, and somebody sold it for thirty-five cents," he replied.

Heard at the ladies social: "I think that it is a woman's duty to fib occasionally, especially if it will make life more pleasant." "So do I; I think we should all speak well of our husbands occasionally."

"I'd hate to have to buy face powder and rouge for those Vegreville girls," remarked an Innisfree fellow at the dance. "Why so?" he was asked. "Because they're two-faced," he replied.

A Viking fellow here being asked to define love said:

"At the age of six it's something that's hard to understand.

"At the age of sixteen its something that's hard to understand.

"At the age of twenty-six it's something that's hard to understand.

"At the age of thirty-six; well, I'm not that old, yet."

* * *

"Are you in favor of women taking part in public affairs?" asked one citizen of another here at the meeting of the Board of Trade. "It's the only thing to do if you want the affairs public," replied the other.

CHURCH NOTICES AND ACTIVITIES

UNITED CHURCH NOTES

The services next Sunday will be at Passchendale, Roseberry and Irma at the usual hours. The Pastor will speak on impressions gathered at the Conference.

Large congregations greeted Dr. Lagerquist last Sunday both in town and country, and were well repaid. His long experience in China enabled him to tell a story of missionary work that was of absorbing interest. We shall be glad of further opportunities of welcoming him to our pulpit.

Conference was of particular interest this year, and the attendance was surprisingly well maintained throughout all the sessions. The registration was less than last year, but there were well over 200 delegates from all parts of the Province. The new Hymnary was used and it has received high commendation from all quarters.

IRMA BRANCH B.E.S.L. CANADIAN LEGION

A very successful Banquet was held on June 1st with a fairly well attended dance afterwards. Cde Capt. Hudson, Cde Cuthbertson and Cde McLellan of Wainwright were the principal speakers.

A general meeting will be held on June 8th at 8 p.m. in Cde. Coles office.

W. E. Inkin, Sec.-Treas.

NOTICE

Wednesday, June 10th has been set for a general clean-up day in the local Cemetery. Please be on hand and do your bit. Bring necessary tools with you. Time 11 a.m. on Wednesday, June 10th. The ladies will serve lunch.—W. I. Committee.

SEEDING GRASSES & LEGUMES

You are receiving a quantity of selected grass or legume seed under the Alberta programme this year for encouraging the growing of forage crops. The object of this programme is to promote the production of more grasses and legumes in those districts of the Province where farmers have not been producing them to any considerable extent. In order to have any success with them, and to demonstrate their value in your district, we draw your attention to certain practices regarding seeding.

1. Seed only on well-tilled land which is firm and clean at time of seeding. Seeds of these crops are small in size and require a firm seed bed. Summer-fallow land is to be preferred. In some districts clean stubble land may be used if properly tilled before seeding. The use of a land packer is valuable in preparing soil for these crops.

2. Sow without a nurse crop if possible. If a nurse crop is used seed it evenly and be prepared to sacrifice it by early cutting should the season turn dry. Alfalfa must be seeded alone.

3. Do not seed these small seeds deeply; about one inch is the proper depth. Such seeds as Western Rye Grass, Brome and Meadow Fescue, may be seeded 1 1-2 to 2 inches deep. We caution you against seeding any of these seeds through the same drill runs as grain at ordinary grain seeding depths. You may use a grass seed attachment, or go over the field a second time with the drill, seeding the small seeds the second operation more shallow than the grain; or you may broadcast and harrow the seed in. Broadcasting may be done by hand with a Barrow seeder or with a Cyclone seeder.

4. Inoculate legume seeds (Consult Department's Field man.)

5. Don't pasture these crops during the first year or allow any considerable trampling of them by stock.

6. DON'T BE IN A HURRY TO SEED EARLY IN THE SEASON. Good stands of grasses and legumes may be obtained by seeding as late as the last week in June. Wait until the first growth of weeds is killed and your field is firmed. Wait until the possibility of cutworm damage is past. Wait for moisture. If you can seed before or after a rain on land which has been Spring-tilled up until June the crop will make a rapid growth, will have an opportunity to combat weeds, and will be strong enough by Fall to Winter well much better than they will if seeded early with a nurse crop.

WHO'S WHO

Hon Wm. Atkinson



BRITISH COLUMBIA's Provincial Committee of the World's Grain Exhibition and Conference is headed by Hon. William Atkinson, who holds the agricultural portfolio in the government of the Pacific Coast Province.

Mr. Atkinson is a native of Ontario, having been born at Whitby in 1868. He was educated in the public schools of Whitby and Seaford.

When Hon. S. F. Tolmie was called upon to head the government of British Columbia he invited Mr. Atkinson to his cabinet as Minister of Agriculture. Mr. Atkinson had been elected to the Legislature in July of 1928 for the Chilliwack constituency and was sworn in as a member of the government a month or so later, being re-elected by acclamation.

ACTION AGAINST CALGARY POWER COMPANY IS DISMISSED

Mr. Justice Ford dismissed with costs the action of W. F. Imm, farmer of Didsbury, brought against the Calgary Power Company Limited for personal damages in the sum of $20,000.00, sustained by reason of an electric shock alleged to have been received by him in the basement of his farm house in the early hours Friday, July 25th, 1930.

It was alleged on behalf of Mr. Imm that the Calgary Power Company had been negligent in leaving a transformer on the pole in front of Mr. Imm's property smoking, on the night of July 24th. It was disclosed in evidence that by reason of a broken bushing on the transformer a charge of electricity was allowed into Mr. Imm's house over his wires, destroying the mechanism in his service box, and causing an arc at his basement floor.

In his evidence, Mr. Imm stated that after having thrown water on the electric arc in the basement he stepped on the floor and received a violent shock, which threw him to the other end of his basement, a matter of 20 feet. Mr. Imm also stated that it had been admitted to him by an employe of the Calgary Power Company that the accident was due to the fault of the company, and that the transformer should never have been permitted to remain in service. These allegations were denied by the company and its employees. Many witnesses were called and the trial lasted for three days.

At the conclusion of the evidence, His Lordship, Mr. Justice Ford ,gave judgment in favor of the Calgary Power Company, dismissing the claim of Mr. Imm with costs.

In his reasons for judgment, His Lordship stated that in his opinion the transformer was not smoking or defective on the night which Mr. Imm alleged that it was, and that in this regard he accepted the story of the employee of the Calgary Power Company that he had made a proper and adequate examination of the transformer and its bushing on that night.

COLLEGE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED AT CAMROSE, ALBERTA

The laying of the corner stone of Camrose Lutheran College at Camrose, Alberta, twenty years ago will be commemorated at a 20-year anniversary June 14th.

Rev. H. N. Ronning of Minneapolis will deliver a festival sermon Sunday morning.

At an open air gathering on the college campus in the afternoon the principle speakers will be: Mr. J. A. Code, Mayor of Camrose; Mr. F. P. Layton, Mayor of Camrose twenty years ago; Mr. G. K. Haverstock, Principal of Camrose Normal School; Mr. J. W. Russell, Inspector of Camrose Inspectorate. Many of the founders of the college are expected to be present at the festival.

The festival will close with a musical program in the Camrose Lutheran Church.

Drilling is progressing nicely at the Irma Gas Syndicate well, west of Irma. The ten inch pipe has been set and gas showings should soon be found.

DOMINION WILL ABSORB FIVE CENTS PER BUSHEL OF WHEAT TRANSPORT COST

Ottawa, June 1st.—By an adjustment of the freight rates on wheat the dominion government will absorb five cents per bushel of the cost of transporting all the wheat produced in western Canada, Premier R. B. Bennett announced in his budget speech Monday. The measure is intended as a temporary one and will only apply to the present year.

In some parts of the west, Mr. Bennett said, there had been a succession of bad harvests. Indications were that owing to lack of moisture there would be a crop failure in many parts this year. Two things had to be done, those who had a crop had to be assisted and provision had to be made for those who had no crop at all.

SUPERS AND THEIR USES

Honey bees like some human beings have that fortunate or unfortunate ability of gathering to themselves more of that particular wealth, in which they are interested, than they can actually use, and also like human beings they strongly resent being relieved of any portion of it. In the case of the bees, however, a goodly portion of their stores can be confiscated without any crash in the stock markets, hence the use of supers. Supers are merely addition boxes that are added to the hive proper for the purpose of giving the bees sufficient room in which to store their surplus honey. The supers in general use are of the same size as the hive proper and are known as deep supers, some beekeepers however, prefer to use shallow supers, these supers are a little better than half the depth of the deep supers. During the winter months the bees are usually confined to a single chamber or to two chambers, that is the hive plus a deep or shallow super. In the spring as the weather warms up and new nectar and pollen are available the bees begin to increase in number and soon more room is required, especially where they wintered in single chambers. This room is given by placing a super on top of the hive without a queen excluder. The bees are allowed to raise brood in these two chambers. Where the bees wintered in two chambers an additional super will not be required yet. Later in the season when more nectar is coming in than the bees can use, other supers will be required to take care of the surplus. A queen excluder is placed on top of those chambers in which brood is being raised and a super placed on top of the queen excluder. When the first super is about two-thirds full of honey it is lifted up and another super placed between it and the brood chamber and so on until near the end of the flow. After the crop is harvested one deep or shallow super full of the best honey should be set aside until the fall and then placed back on top of the hive. This will give the bees plenty of food for the winter and provide them with two chambers to winter in. At the experimental Farm, Ottawa, it has been found that either a deep or shallow super may be used, but the use of the deep super allow greater interchangeability of equipment. Where, however, the deep super is considered too heavy for ease in handling, the shallow super fits in as admirably, but at a little greater cost.

C. B. Gooderham, Dom. Apiarist.

Oodles of Gas in Viking Field

That the Viking field still contains a supply of 30 billion feet of natural gas, is the estimate made by S. E. Slipper, geologist for the Northwestern Utilities Limitied, who is a visitor here. He feels that Edmonton has an ample supply there for some years to come and points out that none of the 22 producers brought in in this field has been exhausted. Only one dry hole has ever been drilled here.

Mr. Slippr is making an inspection of the Kinsella and Viking gas field.

Speaking of operations in the south, officials say that waste gas from the Turner Valley is being stored in the old Bow Island field at the rate of 5,000,000 cubic feet per day. It is expected to increase this to 50,000,000 cubic feet per day as rapidly as possible.

Phillips District.

The Fabyan basketball players visited Phillips last Saturday and a large crowd saw them defeat Fabyan 12 to 8. The Fabyan players are merely practicing and they show signs of becoming good players.

The game of Soft Ball is a great excitement on Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Wiley Brown of Viking attended the soft ball game in Phillips last Saturday. Rev. Mr. Bainbridge of Viking, was referee for all the games.

Mr. Jack Mills and family also Mr. Malcolm Maxwell, all from Redwater, were visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mills on Sunday.

The provincial highway is now being graded and it is very rough.

Mrs. H. L. Cooper and Lillian Harray have returned from the Viking Hospital.

Bruce News.

Who would suspect that this lush green grass would carry a kick resembling that of a jar of S.H.D. (hieroglyphics for liquid dynamite)? There is more fact than fancy in that when one hears how horses taught to "gee" and "haw" twenty years ago, having partaken of that elixir of youth, feel like colts again and are not above trying a steeple-chase with a buggy or plow trailing along behind.

Bruce had two runaways last week. A driving mare brought into town under the guiding hand of Miss Olga Lutz, accompanied by Mrs. Joe Muik, was left basking in the sun near the railway station. Casting a sleepy glance over one shoulder, Mary (that's the mare) saw a red headed cream can impudently grinning at her, and promptly decided to stretch the distance between that malevolent can and herself. She succeeded!

Once free of halter and bridle, in sheer exuberance of spirit, the old girl thought a nice roll in the dust would do her good. Such action was rather hard on the buggy, and did not particularly improve the harness. Leaving the remains of the buggy hanging on the wire behind the elevators, and scattering harness as she went, Mary headed for the bushes and freedom.

Then R. J. Wilson entered the scene. Gallantly coming to the aid of two fair damsels in distress, Bob led the mare peacefully to the livery barn; but it was beyond even his ingenuity to put the pieces of the buggy together again. Fortunately no one was injured.

Not so fortunate was Kenneth (Kinny) MacLennan. His horses found plowing too slow, and disappeared in a cloud of dust while hitched to the gang plow. Kinny is reported to be bruised and somewhat shaken by being thrown from the plow, and generally not feeling very good about it.

Herman Frederick has improved the dam on the ditch where it crosses his quarter west of town, providing a mecca for small boys and others, these warm days. This is, however, not the first time the Holden Drainage Ditch has been dammed.

The writer wishes to thank the anonymous donor of the pineapple left in her buggy last Saturday night. She just adores pineapple, and will endeavour to be in Bruce every Saturday night in future.

Mrs. Lewis and Miss Mae McLeod were visitors in Edmonton last week.

Work is being done on the tennis court north of the station and other sports are under way.

WEEKLY REVIEW PROV. MARKETS

BEEF—Edmonton reports an improved demand since the last report and prices were firmer in spots. Choice heavy steers made from $4.50 @$4,75; choice light $4.75@$5.25; good $4.50@$4.75; medium $4@$4.50; and common from $3.25@$3.75.

FEEDERS, STOCKERS—A moderate demand existed in this market during the past week, with the feeder steers selling at $3.50@$4.25; stock steers $3.50@$4; stock heifers $3.50@$4, and tock cows $3.@$3.50.

HOGS—Bacon hogs made $7@$7.10 on the Edmonton market this week, fed and watered basis, while selects sold at $7.50@$7.60 and butchers $6.50@$6.60.

SHEEP—At Edmonton yearlings made $5@$6; ewes $4@$5, and lambs $7.50@$9.

CREAM—Receipts showing steady improvement, but rain is badly needed to increase grass growth if volume is to continue showing any improvement. Price steady, with special 16c; first, 14c, and second, 11c at country points and centralizers.

POULTRY—No. 1, over 5 lbs., 12c; No. 1, 4-5 lbs., 11c; No. 1, under 4 lbs., 9c, and No. 2, 6c; roosters, 5c.

EGGS—Extras quoted at 13@14c; firsts, 11@12c; seconds, 8@9c.

HAY—Undertone of market is slightly firmer, but prices holding unchanged. Fair movement reported to be under way. Timothy supplies light, while a fair volume of upland still being held. Timothy quoted at $13@$14, and upland at $9 per ton, at country points.

FEED OATS—Price holding steady at 23c per bushel, delivered. Only limited demand prevailing.

GREENFEED—Good demand existing, but bulk of supplies cleaned up. Price steady at $9 per ton, delivered.

GRAIN PRICES

Wheat	
No. 1 Nor.	38
No. 2 Nor.	34
No. 3 Nor.	30
No. 4 Nor.	26
Oats	
No. 2 C. W.	15
No. 3 C.W.	12
Extra No. 1 Feed	12
Barley	
No. 2 C. W.	14
Rye	
No. 2 C. W.	16
Flax	
No. 1 N. W.	75

BY-LAW No. 40

A BY-LAW OF THE VILLAGE OF IRMA TO PROVIDE AND REGULATE WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON CLOSING.

The Council of the VILLAGE OF IRMA enacts as follows:

1. That all "PLACES OF BUSINESS" Carrying on any Trade, Business or Profession, except those of Statutory Exemptions, shall close for Business at 12 o'clock noon each and every WEDNESDAY during the months of MAY, JUNE, JULY and the First Two Wednesdays in AUGUST of each year.

2. The Council may at its own discretion allow certain concessions for special occasions.

3. Any Person or Persons found guilty of a breach of this By-Law shall forfeit and pay a penalty not less than $10.00 and not more than $100.00 for each and every offence.

DONE AND PASSED in Council assembled at the Village of Irma this 29th day of May A.D. 1931.

Signed: J. A. Hedley, Mayor,
Chas. Wilbraham, Sec.-Treas.

FANCY COTTON SOCKS
6 Pair for $1.00

COTTONADE OVERALLS
At Per Pair $1.50

BLUE DENIM OVERALLS
Sizes 40 to 42.
At Per Pair 99c

An Unusually Good Place to Trade

THE RED @ WHITE STORE
Owned and Operated by
THIRD @ ANSELL
Kinsella Alberta

Fine tea is far the most enjoyable



Yellow label Salada 60 cts a lb
Brown label Salada 70 cts a lb
'Fresh from the gardens'

Canada's Railway Milestones

Fifty years ago, on May 2, 1881, to be exact, the first sod for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway was turned, thus commencing one of the great engineering undertakings in the world's history and marking the beginning of the world's greatest transportation system. Enthusiasm for and confidence in this great work was mingled with grave doubts and misgivings, and especially in financial circles in the old world were grey heads shaken in doubt over the wisdom of a young country of small population and no accumulated wealth embarking on such a gigantic enterprise.

The contract for the building of the C.P.R. called for the completion of the project in ten years. It is a matter of history that the last spike of the original main line was driven on November 7, 1885. In other words, construction was completed in four and a half years, and on June 28, 1886, the first C.P.R. train to the Pacific coast left Montreal, arriving at Port Moodie, B.C., five and one-half days later.

The building of the C.P.R. was in fact the building of Canada. Without it Confederation could not have been achieved nor continued. It is the steel link which bound all of British North America together. The successful carrying through of this huge undertaking not only gave the people of Canada courage, but it established confidence in the new Dominion throughout the world. It was a visible object lesson, an ever present encouragement to the Canadian people in dark days and in undertaking other great enterprises.

With the completion of the C.P.R. possibly many people of that day thought that Canada's transportation problems were solved. Yet within fifteen years of the driving of that last C.P.R. main line spike, Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann were engaged in building a second transcontinental railway across Canada, and within the brief space of another ten years a third transcontinental was under construction from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Looking back over the years, and in the light of experience, Canada probably overdid the building of transcontinental main lines, but at the time these works appeared to be necessary and essential to the national well-being and development. Possibly, too, had the Great War not plunged the world into confusion and years of wholesale destruction, the story of Canada's railways would be different. However, to speculate on this is idle. The fact remains that, with that same courage which promoted and successfully carried through the C.P.R., the people of Canada faced and grappled with the problem which confronted them when war broke and the Canadian Northern, Grand Trunk Pacific, National Transcontinental and the old Grand Trunk were plunged into financial difficulties.

Turning back another page in history, we find that it was only eleven years ago, May 26, 1920, that responsibility for the operation of the Grand Trunk passed to the Government of Canada. Thus several main line systems and a conglomeration of badly co-ordinated branch lines, with a top-heavy financial structure, were left on the hands of the Government. Within a decade these have been amalgamated into a mighty and highly efficient transportation machine, with the largest mileage of any railway under one management in the world. An operating deficit of $32,000,000 in 1920 was transformed into an operating surplus of $20,884,000 in 1930, and this wonderful achievement is but symptomatic of improvements and advances made in every department of service, until today the Canadian National Railways are a source of pride to every Canadian.

In a previous article it was stated that the people of Canada are an impatient people; that they demand results almost over night; that they insist on having all those services and conveniences which the people of other lands have devoted centuries to creating and developing. And it is true, but possibly what Canadians have accomplished in the life of one or two generations is responsible for this national trait; perhaps their accomplishments are the result of this impatience. Nevertheless, such a national characteristic has its dangers. With all the advantages of our great transportation systems, we are of necessity paying heavily for past mistakes, —mistakes attributable to our impatience.

And the real danger lies in the fact that we do not appear to have learned the lesson, costly as it has been. We are still vehemently demanding other things which, in our own best interests, it would be wise to defer for a time until we get our feet a bit more solidly on the ground, and secure for ourselves a stronger position where we can the better stand the strain which these additional and admittedly desirable things will impose upon us as a people.

Two Of a Kind

She was telling her husband the troubles of the day.

"You know, Bert," she said, "Mrs. West has a very nasty habit."

"What's that, dear?" he asked patiently.

"She turns round and looks back every time we pass her in the street," his wife replied.

"Really! And how do you know, dear?" he responded softly.

New Style Typewriter

Coin-in-the-slot typewriters are the latest machines for use of the public in Germany. One thousand letters or spaces are available upon insertion of a small coin. Should the matter to be typed exceed this length, it is only necessary to insert another coin.

Manitoba Copper Mines

"One of Manitoba's copper mines has a daily capacity of 9,000 tons," says the Western Canada News Bulletin. "In a single year it can produce 60,000,000 pounds of zinc, 30,000,000 pounds of copper and gold to the value of $1,000,000. Another not yet producing, has proved ore to the value of more than $100,000,000."

Taken Off Free List

No more free matches are to be supplied in smoking-rooms and the refreshment counters of the British House of Commons. About 12,000 boxes of free matches are passed out at each session of the House.

Alaska's forests cover an area the size of Missouri, Maine and New Jersey combined.

Palpitation Of The Heart
Nerves Were All Gone



Miss Rose Griffin, Ashern, Man., writes: — "About five years ago I was troubled with palpitation of the heart, caused by a shock, and my nerves were all gone, and I could not sleep. I read about Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and decided to try them. After I had taken three boxes I was feeling fine again. I think they are a wonderful remedy, and wish all others who suffered as I did would give them a trial."

Sold at all drug and general stores, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Price 50c a box

Calgary Exhibition

Poultry Association Endeavoring To Have An Interesting Exhibit

Entry forms to prospective exhibitors in the poultry classes at the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede, to be held July 6 to 11, are being sent out by the exhibition board. Entries close on June 20. A covering letter from Dr. D. S. Macnab, president of the Calgary Poultry Association, urged that some entries be made by all breeders, even though only one or two birds. "Shows and exhibitions are necessary if we are to continue to breed birds true to type," he says. "The value of the opportunity of placing your birds alongside those of other breeders of the variety and comparing them far outweighs the value of any money prizes you may be awarded—welcome as those undoubtedly are."

Recipes For This Week

(By Betty Barclay)

SPECIAL BREAD PUDDING

2 cups milk, scalded.
2 tablespoons butter.
1 cup stale bread, cut into ½ inch cubes.
⅓ cup sugar.
¼ teaspoon salt.
¾ teaspoon vanilla.
½ teaspoon almond extract.
2 eggs, slightly beaten.
1 cup coconut, toasted.

Combine milk with butter and bread cubes. Add salt, sugar and flavoring to eggs and beat slightly. Pour milk mixture over egg mixture and pour in coconut. Pour into greased baking dish, place in pan of hot water, and bake in moderate oven (350 degrees Fahrenheit) to 45 to 50 minutes. Serves 6.

BUTTERSCOTCH COOKIES

3½ cups special cake flour, sifted.
½ tablespoon soda.
½ tablespoon cream of tartar.
½ cup butter or other shortening.
2 cups sifted brown sugar.
2 eggs, well beaten.
½ tablespoon vanilla.

Sift flour once, measure, add soda and cream of tartar, and sift again. Cream butter, add sugar gradually, and cream together thoroughly. Add eggs and beat well. Add vanilla and flour, mixing well. Shape into round or square loaf, wrap in waxed paper, and chill over night. Remove paper, cut in thin slices. Bake in hot oven (425 degrees Fahrenheit) 8 minutes. Cookies may be sprinkled with chopped nuts before baking. Makes 8 dozen cookies.

Spare the children from suffering from worms by using Miller's Worm Powders, a most effective vermifuge with which to combat these insidious foes of the young and helpless. It is an excellent worm destroyer, and when its qualities become known in a household no other will be used. The medicine acts by itself, requiring no purgative to assist it, and so thoroughly that nothing more is desired.

Watch Screws For Machines

Smallest Made and 482,000 Required To Weigh a Pound

Watch screws are the smallest made for use in machines. Some of these tiny screws are only one thirty-four-thousandth of an inch in length, the diameter of the head being one twelve-thousandth of an inch. Such a screw has 360 threads to the inch and 482,000 of them are required to make a pound.

Service For Theatre Patrons

Delivery of theatre tickets by motorcycle messengers to any address within 12 miles of the West End, has been started by the Whitehall Theatre in London, England. All playgoers have to do is to telephone the theatre and order the seats. Payment is made on delivery of the tickets, no delivery charge being added.

Persian Balm quickly relieves chapping, windburn, and all roughness caused by weather conditions. Keeps the complexion clear and lovely. Completely absorbed by gentle rubbing. Never leaves undesirable stickiness. Stimulates the skin. Makes it soft, smooth and flawless. Preserves and enhances natural beauty. Soothes, refreshes and invigorates. Makes hands soft and flawlessly white. Imparts that subtle charm so essential to true elegance.

Studying Bird Life In North

J. B. Semple, ornithologist of the Carnegie Museum, at Pittsburgh, Pa., has left with two assistants on an expedition which will take them to James Bay and Hudson Bay where they will study sub-Arctic bird life. They will be gone three or four months.

The Russian workman, forced to quit a job he likes and work where the bosses need him, must rejoice in the fact that he is no longer slave of a Czar.

PLEASED PRINCE



Senorita Fatma Carell so pleased the Prince of Wales during a special performance in honor of the royal brothers in Bolivia, that the Prince asked to be introduced. Senorita Carell has recently arrived in Europe for London and Paris appearances.—Copyright by Acme Newspictures.

Crime In United States

Statistics Show Homicides Doubled In Past 30 Years

Statisticians have completed their annual study of homicide in the United States, and have produced figures that should appall proportionately with the effect of the compilation of a year ago. These researchers have collected data from thirty-one cities with a collective population of twenty-five million people.

In a generation — thirty years — the average homicide rate for these thirty-one cities has doubled. And in one year the rate has gone up from 8.5 to the hundred thousand population in 1929, to 10.9 in 1930.

There were seventeen times as many homicides to the 100,000 as in England and Wales.

Then the statisticians add one significant statement; The number of convictions in murder cases in the United States is decreasing steadily. The number of murders is rapidly increasing throughout the country. — Minneapolis Journal.

Bay Insurance Rates

Hon. R. J. Manion Says Marine Rates Will Be Reduced In Due Time

Marine insurance rates on the Hudson Bay route will be reduced as experience proves the route a safe one, Hon. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways and Canals, told the House of Commons. It was impossible, he said, to estimate what the cost of shipping grain through Hudson Bay would be compared with the cost by other routes.

Many factors entered into the cost, and insurance rates were one of the most important. Rates on a new or experimental route were always high, he said, answering a question from Hon. W. D. Euler (Lib., Waterloo North). But, if there were few accidents, the rates would soon come down.

People had so often been fooled about different parts of Northern Canada, the minister said, that there was no reason to believe the route would not be a success.

Astronomers May Soon Explore All Universe

Consider It Enormous But Not Infinitely Big

Possibility that astronomers may some day be able to explore with their telescopes to the limits of the universe, was pictured at Washington by Sir James Hopewell Jeans, British astronomer.

"The modern astronomer regards the universe as a finite closed space," he said, "as finite as the surface of the earth, and if he is not yet acquainted with the whole universe, he has good reason to hope that he will be before very long.

"We of today no longer think of vast, unknown and unsounded depths of space, stretching interminably away from us in all directions. We are beginning to think of the universe as Columbus thought of the earth, something enormously big; something whose limits we can fix; something capable of being imagined and studied as a single complete whole."

Invents Unsinkable Ship

The invention of an unsinkable ship is claimed by an engineer in Germany. He has made a steel model three feet long which, under a load of 55 pounds and with holes bored in the sides, cannot be sunk. If pushed under water the vessel rises to the surface again and the water pours out through the holes.

An authority claims that a goose can live 50 years. Quite a number of humans just begin to realize it at that age.

Gold Prospects Not Promising

Geologist Does Not Expect That Gold In Large Quantities Will Be Found At Fife Lake

It is hardly likely that large discoveries of gold will be made in the Fife Lake area south of Moose Jaw, Sask., considered Professor F. H. Edmonds, of the Department of Geology at the University of Saskatchewan, when questioned regarding possibilities in that area.

Hay Mountain Creek drains what are known as the Saskatchewan gravels, round water-worn quartzite boulders which were carried by great rivers flowing from the Rockies, in the times before this area was invaded by the glaciers some 30,000 years ago, he pointed out.

It is possible that a certain amount of gold deposited as placers in these gravels might have been re-sorted by later water action. There is also a possibility that material brought down from the north by the glaciers might have been re-sorted with a separation of gold.

A small amount of gold might have accumulated in either of these ways, but it is not where one would expect to look for it, he said.

Japanese Going Into Poultry

Five Thousand Eggs From B.C. Shipped To Japan In One Week

Five thousand British Columbia eggs were shipped in one week to Japan. Japanese experts visited British Columbia poultry farms and selected, almost to an egg, the hatching stock they required. Then they went to the Record of Performance officials, Winch Building, Vancouver, and placed large orders. These eggs sold at prices ranging from $5 for each egg to $10, $20 and $30 a dozen. T. J. Smith of the R.O.P. organization, Vancouver, says that the Japanese, formerly buyers of B.C. hens and cockerels, are now getting well into the poultry business and are learning scientific hatchery management. "They are using British Columbia stock for the foundation of their poultry industry," Mr. Smith said.

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Valuable Tablets Found

Throw New Light On Religion At Time Of Abraham

Religious sculptures nearly 4,000 years old have been brought to London, England, by C. Leonard Woolley, who just returned from Ur of the Chaldees. There are important inscriptions and tablets which throw new light on the history and religion of people who lived at the time of Abraham, about 2000 B.C.

"They represent the worship of God by the common people," he said. "We found them in little chapels built along the public streets of Ur."

Australia is trying to nationalize its oversea transport.



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Revise Trade Treaties

Between Twenty and Thirty Treaties Will Be Sugject To Revision

Within the next year between 20 and 30 Canadian trade treaties are to be revised, according to a statement made a few days ago in the House of Commons by Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce. While no comment was obtainable on a cable from London, England, that Poland was seeking a commercial treaty with Canada, it is assumed representations by that country will be under consideration when other treaties are reviewed.

Poland is one of the more important European nations with which Canada has no trade agreement.

Canada's trade with Poland is at present not large. In 1930 imports from that country had a value of $139,000 and exports from Canada $73,000.

Majority Are Canadians

Interesting Figures About Members Of House Of Commons

Of the 245 members of the House of Commons, 215 were born in Canada, 53 are French-Canadians, those of Scotch origin number 58; 41 are of Irish parentage, and 12 of English. Religiously the membership is divided as follows: Roman Catholics, 76; United, 60; Anglicans, 49; Presbyterians, 49; Baptists, 7; Lutherans, 4; Jews, 3; Unitarians, 3; Mormons, 1. Lawyers head the list with 72 members; farmers have 32; doctors, 30; merchants, 17; manufacturers, 12; business men, 13; lumbermen, 8; druggists, 3; dentists, 4; journalists, 6; preachers, 3.

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Interesting Information About Galaxy Of The Milky Way Given By Eminent Astronomer

How science has discovered the vast size of the watch-shaped system of stars called the "Milky Way" was described by J. S. Plaskett, F.R.S., director of the Dominion astrophysical observatory at Victoria, B.C.

The diameter of the "Milky Way" is now estimated at 50,000 light years, the veteran astronomer told his audience of scientists and literary men, gathered at Toronto for the 50th annual meeting of the Royal Society of Canada. "The light year," Dr. Plaskett explained, "is the astronomer's yardstick, the distance light moving at 186,000 miles per second would travel in a year, or six million million miles."

Many are 5,000,000 light years apart, said Dr. Plaskett, and a gap of 1,000,000 light years separated the sun from the nearest star, thus showing the infinitesimal chance of collision.

That the galaxy of the "Milky Way" is a great disc of stars and star clouds, some 200,000 light years in diameter but only 10,000 in thickness was asserted in 1918 by Harlow Shapley, now director of the Harvard Observatory. The sun is not at the centre of this gigantic system, said Dr. Plaskett, but only the centre of an insignificant star cloud, known to inhabitants of the earth as "the local cluster." Recently scientists have developed a theory that the whole galactic system is rotating in its own plane, like a spinning disc, the centre of rotation being about where the "Milky Way" clouds are thickest.

It was difficult to prove that the whole galatic system is in motion remarked Dr. Plaskett, for if it turned as a whole there would be nothing to compare it with and no movement could be detected. But it has been discovered by the observatory at Victoria, that the most distant stars move more slowly than those near the centre of the system, just as the outer planets of the solar system move more slowly than the inner planets. "The motions of these stars," he asserted, "agree so exactly with those that would be given a rotation of the galaxy that there can be no reasonable doubt of its presence."

This rotation, stated Dr. Plaskett, caused the sun and neighboring stars to move about the distant centre of the galaxy at a speed of nearly 200 miles per second, or 2,000 times faster than the 350 miles per hour record in the Schneider Cup races—the fastest man has ever been able to move over the surface of the earth. "So vast is the galaxy," he continued, "that it will take the sun some 250,000,000 years to make one revolution; in the whole space of geological time on the earth we have travelled around the centre only five or six times.

"Our conviction of the reality of this rotation," he concluded, "is much increased when we learn that the direction to and the distance from the centre of the galaxy which can be calculated from the motions of the stars observed at Victoria, are almost exactly the same as those earlier obtained from the distances of the stars and the dimensions of the galaxy.

The speaker, who attracted many of the public to hear his address, is a Canadian savant, well known to the astronomical fraternity throughout the world. At Victoria, he is in charge of the world's second largest telescope. Dr. Plaskett was recently awarded the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society of London, England, "for his valuable observations on stellar velocities, and the important conclusions derived from them." He was also the recipient of the Rumford premium for research in the temperature of the stars. This medal, awarded by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, is the highest honor the academy can bestow upon a distinguished scientist.



"Have you permission to move things out of the nursery?"

"No. I was afraid to ask for fear I might be refused!"—Sondagsnisse-Strix, Stockholm.

W. N. U. 1892

Production Of Raw Furs

Fur Industry Last Year Contributed Over Twelve Million To Wealth Of Canada

Canada's production of raw furs in the twelve months ended June 30 1930, had a total value of $12,208,547 These totals represent the values of pelts of animals taken by trappers and those from fur farms, the value of the latter constituting approximately 19 per cent of the total in the season 1929-30.

For the first time in the history of the fur trade the silver fox leads all other kinds of raw furs in value of production, with a total in 1929-30 of $2,716,264, nearly the whole of this amount being contributed by the fox farms. Next in order of importance is the muskrat with a total of $1,-781,651, followed by the white fox with $1,238,917, the beaver with $1,-025,033, and the mink with $1,010,-198. These are the only kinds of furs with values of production in the period under review exceeding a million dollars.

As in former years, Ontario occupies first place among the provinces according to value of raw fur production, the total for this province amounting to $2,931,774, or 24 per cent. of the total value for Canada. Quebec, the Northwest Territories, Saskatchewan and Alberta follow next in the order named, each with a product valued at over a million dollars.

Advice For Bee-Keepers

Colonies Should Be Examined Frequently If Weather Is Unfavorable

The spring of the year is a critical time for the apiarist. Unless the weather is suitable for the opening of flowers the bees may suffer for want fo food, which is necessary for the strengthening of the colonies for their summer's work. According to the Federal Department of Agriculture the colonies should be examined weekly, weather permitting, or fortnightly if the weather has been cool during the spring. This examination is necessary to determine that the broodnest is expanding properly, and to see that the bees are gradually consuming the stores and replacing them with brood. It is important that the bees have a reserve store of a few pounds to carry them over a period of unfavorable weather and a shortage of nectar. Explicit instructions for the handling of the apiary at this or at other seasons of the year are contained in Bulletin No. 33 of the Department of Agriculture.

Alberta Cattle Clubs

Formed Under the New Federal Livestock Policy

"Cattle clubs formed under the new federal livestock policy by which three pure-bred bulls are loaned for six years, with changes made every two years for each three clubs of a breeding centre, have made good progress in Alberta," says the Edmonton Journal. "To date there are 63 bulls scattered all over the province. Each centre selects one breed and while the majority of clubs to date secured beef and general purpose breeds, a number of clubs have requested dairy bulls of the Ayrshire, Holstein and Jersey breeds, also Red Polled. Most of the bulls already placed have been Shorthorn with 40 per cent. Angus Herefords and other breeds."

Should Receive Medal

New York Hotel Has Installed Elevator For Dogs

If the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has a medal or a prize, or even an honorable mention for the best suggestion for humanitarian treatment of animals, that medal, prize or honorable mention should go this year to the Hotel Croydon in New York City, which has established private elevator service for masters and their dogs. Dog lovers, dog-haters and neutral parties will welcome a device which eliminates the danger of small paws being stepped on in crowded elevators—and of small teeth being wielded in anguished protest.

Central Steam Heating

A thousand men will soon start work on a $1,500,000 addition to one of Winnipeg's residential central steam heating systems, says the Western Canada News Bulletin.

An expert on earthquakes declares that people in houses feel exaggerated effects of an earthquake, whereas people in automobiles get a minimum shock.

Wage War On Insect Pests

Damage To Crops In One Year In Canada Estimated At $125,000,000

Entomologists of the Canadian Government Department of Agriculture, have again organized their war machinery and started it in action against insect pests throughout the country. These pests, notwithstanding the organized scientific offensive against them, do over $125,000,000 damage in one year, and the total damage to trees, shrubs, plants and crops, if the entomologists did not wage relentless war during the growing season would amount to hundreds of millions of dollars.

This year intensive campaigns are to be conducted against grasshoppers, wireworms, the wheat stem sawfly, the pale western cutworm and his ally the red-backed cutworm, the Colorado potato beetle, the imported cabbage butterfly, the root maggot and several other destructive members of the insect tribe. A special organization is employed to attack the pest which unless checked, would destroy forests.

For several years the entomologists have claimed decisive victories over their enemies and this year they expect to score a rout. The battle is now on in earnest and will continue in intensity until the autumn. The casualty list will total countless millions and the country will be saved, many times the cost of the campaign.

Strawberry Time

Season In Canada Extends From May Until Well Into August

It's strawberry time in British Columbia. The homegrown product is now being served with home-produced cream in the southern section of Vancouver Island and in the city of Vancouver and vicinity. Shipments of carload lots to the cities and towns on the Canadian prairies and elsewhere have commenced from the productive market gardens in the Fraser Valley, close to Vancouver.

The strawberry season in Canada extends from the latter part of May until well into August. The first crop ripens on Vancouver Island and the Fraser Valley, and the last in the Maritime Provinces—Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Strawberries are grown successfully in all the provinces of Canada. The principal areas for commercial production are in British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The annual production is about ten million quarts.

Montreal Grain Shipments

Grain shipments from Montreal this season to date show an improvement over the last season, deliveries by the Harbor Commission up to the end of April amounting to 5,319,260 bushels a scompared with 3,983,578 bushels for the corresponding period of last year. Receipts also show improvement, being 4,865,455 bushels as against 2,-236,355 bushels in 1930.

A glassmaking plant will be erected in southern Belgium to utilize the gas from nearby coke furnaces.

Volcanic Ash In Calgary

Find Four-Inch Volcanic Ash Bed Within City Limits

The discovery of a four-inch volcanic ash bed within the city of Calgary, Alberta, was announced recently by Dr. J. A. Allan, professor of geology at the University of Alberta. Speaking at a meeting of the Royal Society of Canada, at Toronto, the geologist surpised his colleagues by delivering an unexpected account of volcanic activity in Alberta, the surface of which has been heretofore considered purely cretaceous or chalky.

Dr. Allan said the Calgary ash bed, discovered by him four weeks ago is without impurities, as though it had just been dropped by the wind from a distant volcano. It extends for one-half mile and is about to be hidden by the construction of a reservoir. In his opinion it dates from the pleistocene period. "Where did it come from," he asked, declining to offer his own explanation.

Other geologists working in Alberta have located traces of volcanic activity, said Dr. Allan. In 1924 L. O. G. Sanderson found a series of at least 20 impure ash beds hidden in grey sandstone near Edmonton. A 16-inch ash bed is known to exist 250 feet below a coal bed in the Belly River district.

Ship Wheat To New Port

Shipment Is Made Of 100,000 Bushels To Port In Algeria

For many years Canadian-grown wheat has been shipped to ports on the seven seas, but recently a shipment of 100,000 bushels of wheat was put aboard the S.S. Brandon at Montreal, consigned to Mostaganam, Algeria, a port which has never before figured in the clearance forms of vessels leaving Montreal. The harbour at Mostaganam cannot accommodate vessels of the "Brandon's" draught, so that unloading of the bulk cargo will be made into lighters off that port. The "Brandon" also carried wheat for Marseilles, France, and Trapani, Sicily.

Last year Canada shipped 189,190,-670 bushels of wheat to 23 countries, and 42,701,289 barrels of wheat flour to 53 countries. Most of the wheat went to the British Isles, which took 131,501,283 bushels. China was Canada's best customer for flour with 2,854,512 barrels, with Britain a close second with 2,813,248 barrels.

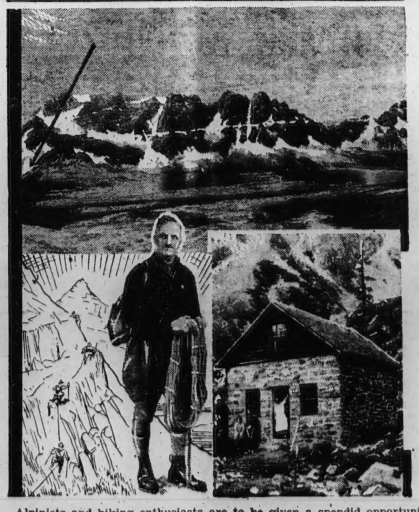
Natural Resources

Hon. T. G. Murphy, Minister of the Interior, announces that a tentative agreement has been reached between the Dominion and the provinces in regard to matters of natural resources records, entirely acceptable to the provinces. He will submit it to the cabinet for Dominion acceptance, before the question could be considered as finally decided.

After experimenting for five years, an Omaha physician has bred wingless and almost clawless chickens.

An ordinary railway engine is equal in strength to 900 horses.

CAMP FOR HIKERS



Alpinists and hiking enthusiasts are to be given a spendid opportunity of investigating the possibilities of the Tonquin Valley, one of the striking scenic areas of Jasper National Park, through the operation from Augst 2 to August 15, of a climbing-hiking camp in this area, under the jurisdiction of Cyril G. Wates, noted Canadian alpinist.

Mr. Wates is a climber of many years'experience in the Canadian Rockies, and has participated in many notable ascents. He will have with him Hans Fuhrer, noted Swiss guide, and the transportation and commissary arrangements for the camp will be in the hands of Jack Hargreaves, of Jasper.

The expedition to the Tonquin Valley will leave Jasper on the morning of August 2nd.

Plan Which Would Fix A Standard Coin For The Empire Is Furnished By Vancouver Man

While the vexed question of currency and its effect on international trade depression is to the fore at Ottawa, credit for originating a plan which would fix a standard coin "rex" for the Empire, and even for the world, has been given by Prime Minister Bennett to a Vancouver man, Thomas Shaw Jenson. He has been studying this question for 40 years.

It was in 1903 that Mr. Jenson, then interested in farming near Innisfail, Alberta, met Mr. Bennett, "a young lawyer from Calgary," at a Conservative picnic. Mr. Bennett became interested later in Mr. Jenson's plan for simplifying trade.

The idea, Mr. Jenson explained recently, is to establish a standard unit of 10 grams coin gold, which would be approximately $6 in Canadian money.

This would save "one hour a day" universally in conducting the business of international exchange. The British "rex" would bear the same relation to the Canadian "rex" as the American dollar now bears to the Canadian dollar.

"Different figures for the same prices in different countries obstruct foreign trade," Mr. Jenson explained, "but all could be adjusted to one unit of 10 grams coin gold—that is to the "rex" of $6. Each country could give it a national name and use their old currency names for fractions of it."

One "rex" would equal 100 "centi" in Mr. Jenson's scheme. The Chinese "sun" could be issued as four centi; the Indian silver rupee at six centi; the English crown at 20 centi.

"Exchange in paper, silver or gold currencies would be thus simplified," he added. "All currencies can be adjusted to the international system without breaking the associations."

"When all nations are using the same figures for the same prices (namely, weight of coin gold) instead of different figures, it would save business millions by making the price immediately understandable in exchange. Prices would be exactly understood in all countries. The proposal would not effect the silver standard."

In addition to discussing the question with Hon. R. B. Bennett and Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S. Amery, former secretary of state for the Dominions, Mr. Jenson has talked about it with leading world bankers, and has found general support.

Mr. Jenson was chartered accountant in Calgary for many years before moving to Vancouver.

Dry Ice Preserves Fruit and Vegetables

Products Can Now Be Taken To Markets Formerly Inaccessible

Dry ice, as solid carbon dioxide is called, though this is really a trademark name, promises to revolutionize the marketing of flowers, fruits, and vegetables, because it enables these products to be taken to markets formerly inaccessible. Moreover, spoilage will be reduced, the cost of doing business will be lessened, the appearance and marketability of the produce will be improved, and the span of life for flowers greatly increased.

Different flowers, vegetables, and fruits have different tolerance for carbon dioxide. It has been found that apples have a storage life 1.5 longer with dry ice than without. Moreover, storage temperature fifteen degrees above freezing was as satisfactory as plain cold storage at 34 degrees. Apparently the tolerance of fruit other than citrus to carbon dioxide, depends largely upon the firmness and age of the plant's organs. Where an injurious concentration of carbon dioxide is used, fruits will become bitter, alcoholic, or insipid with a softening of the tissues. Where concentration is not injurious, however, the carbon dioxide seems to have no objectionable effect upon the food.

It is obvious that if fruits of all kinds as well as vegetables and flowers can be kept in storage two or three times as long as was formerly the practice, a revolutionary change will be brought about in the handling of these perishable products as well as in the marketing of them. The tendency, ultimately, will be to lessen the influence of the seasons and eventually this will result in a lower cost the year round.—Scientific American.

Horses Retain Popularity

Number Of Horses In Quebec Have Greatly Increased In Past Few Years

Aeroplanes, gliders, dirigibles, motor cars and whatever other modern mediums of transportation there are or may be contemplated are not as yet affecting the farm horse. Old Dobbin's reign shows no immediate signs of waning, according to J. C. Morel, General Secretary of the Association of Blacksmiths for the Province of Quebec, who states that between the years 1923 and 1929 the number of horses in Quebec increased by nearly 30,000. In 1923 there were 341,641 horses throughout the province, and 369,060 in 1929. In the city of Montreal there were 699 more horses in 1930 than in the previous year. A Canadian-wide tally of the number of farm horses made in June 1930 showed there were 3,295,028, or only 105,324 less than in 1920.

While horses continue to increase in numbers in the Province of Quebec, so do motor cars. For the first three months of this year the total registrations were 121,104 or about 12,000 more than in the corresponding period in 1930.

Humanitarian Work

Appeal For Increased Support For Victorian Order Of Nurses

An appeal for increased government support of the Victorian Order of Nurses was made at the 33rd annual meeting of the order held in Ottawa, by Rt. Hon. George P. Graham. Telling of the humanitarian work being done in reducing infant mortality, Senator Graham, who was again elected president of the board of governors, declared $1,000 spent in this work was as useful to the nation as $2,000 expended in bringing immigrants to the Dominion.

Miss Mary Beard, of the Rockfeller Institute, addressed the delegates, emphasizing the great advance made in nursing during the past few years and the more exacting qualifications necessary in nurses today. She stressed quality and character as most necessary of these, pointing out also that the modern nurse must have a knowledge of food values, social service, bacteriology, and psychology.

A Snappy Comeback

At the close of the anthem the Vicar rose to preach, and tactlessly chose the text: "Now when the noise had ceased——"

But the choir got their own back. At the end of the long prosy sermon, they rose and spontaneously broke into the anthem, "And when we awoke from our sleep."

St. Peter's chair in Rome is said to be the most interesting and ancient piece of furniture in existence.

Sound Proof Boards

Invention Of McGill Professor Is Fraught With Great Possibilities

If the recent discovery of Prof. H. E. Reilly, of the Physics Laboratories, McGill University, Montreal, proves as successful as hoped for, the neighbor's radio, or any other noise, pleasant or raucous, may be shut out, if his sound proof boards are used in the construction of the house, the office, or any other kind of building. These boards made from waste wood products, have, according to a press despatch, proven successful under several tests. Acoustic or sound proof boards made from sugar cane have hitherto been imported into Canada, but the new Canadian product will be much cheaper. It is said that buildings constructed of Prof. Reilly's invention will be so noiseless that a steel rivetter working next door would be unheard.

Out Of Her Control

Three-year-old Agnes was recuperating from a short illness. A neighbor, seeing her sitting on the front steps, asked. "How are you feeling this morning, Agnes?"

"Well," she plaintively replied, "I don't feel as good as I would if I could."

The cause of colorful sunsets is the dust in the air.



"So you got 2,000 shillings compensation from the motorist who ran over you. What have you done with the money?"

"Bought a car!"—Faun, Vienna.



W. T. LUCAS
U. F. A. Member for Camrose at Ottawa

(From The Viking News)

SPEECH OF MR. W.T. LUCAS, MEMBER FOR CAMROSE RIDING

ON THE ADDRESS IN REPLY TO THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

(Delivered in the House of Commons on Friday, March 27th, 1931.

Mr. W. T. Lucas, (Camrose): Mr. Speaker, I wish to offer my congratulations to the hon. member for Vancouver Centre (Mr. Mackenzie) on the very excellent effort he has just made in delivering his maiden speech in a major debate in this house.

Parliament meets this year, Mr. Speaker, under circumstances differing perhaps from those under which the representatives of the Canadian people have ever met before. It is true that we have had depressions in the past from which we have temporarily emerged, but it is doubtful if we have ever been involved in such world wide depression with so much unemployment in the midst of so much plenty in every industrial country in the world, and in which our whole social and capitalistic system has been challenged so strongly. Every person admits the gravity of the situation and yet, Mr. Speaker, it is most discouraging to find, that while we meet here to grapple with and if possible solve the problems which confront us and give a lead to the people who are worrying and struggling to carry on, so much of our time is wasted in political party warfare, wrangling over tariff issues and trying to decide how the last election was won, instead of endeavoring to make a proper diagnosis of our real problems and then dealing with them in a scientific and business like manner. I do not believe the people of Canada are at all interested in holding post-mortems over the results of the last election but they are interested in getting relief measures dealt with at this session of Parliament.

We have been attaching too much importance to the question of tariffs. These periodical depressions have taken place at times when tariffs were not such an important factor as they are today. It is my opinion that a proper diagnosis will show that our major problems arise from sources other than the tariff. The same unemployment conditions exist in free trade England as exist in protected countries. Different countries have different fiscal policies, but they are all suffering in the same way. Most countries have the same monetary and financial system, based on the gold standard, so it would seem to me that a greater study of this question by this house would bring about more useful results than spending so much time in connection with tariffs, especially when we consider the time that has been spent on this question in this house and throughout the country for the last fifty years, and the meagre results that have been obtained. Lord D'Abernon, a well known English financier and diplomat gives two causes for the present world depression. The first cause he gives is a crisis in currency, and the second is a crisis in indebtedness. He attributes our currency trouble to the gold standard, and when we find two countries in the world today controlling approximateely 60 per cent of the gold, one is inclined to believe there is a great deal in his contention.

With the consent of the house I wish to read a short extract from an address delivered by Lord D'Abernon before the Liberal chamber of commerce. He had this to say, in part:

"We are in the midst of a severe crisis which affects industry, commerce and finance. It cannot be said that this crisis is more severe than others which have been experienced before and surmounted, but it is differentiated from them by certain marked features. It affects practically the whole industrial world, unemployment in the United States of America and Germany being, so far as we can ascertain, equal in amount to this country, if not greater.

"Another peculiarity of this crisis is that, so far from being produced by scarcity or bad harvest or political disturbances, it occurs during a period of full production, both agricultural and industrial; it does not proceed from any dearth or insufficiency nor has it been caused by political disturbance or labor unrest. On the one side we have a plentiful harvest; on the other, a development of industry producing goods in larger volume than ever before. So much is this the case that the superficial complaint is of over-production.

"Now, I am inclined to be skeptical about over-production when applied to staple trades and the larger requirements of mankind. The more plenteous the bounty of Providence, the more effective the ability to produce, the better for mankind if mankind is intelligent enough to deal with the situation, and to handle the goods efficiently. That appears self-evident. When on the one side you have a vast volume of production, and on the other side you have millions of men insufficiently supplied with the requirements of life, such as food and clothing, the obvious conclusion is that failure proceeds from inadequate facilities of circulation and exchange rather than from excessive ability to produce.

Another peculiarity of the crisis is the complete failure of politicians in this or any other country to suggest an adequate remedy. What is the reason for this strange failure? In my judgment, false diagnosis of the real causes of the present distress. It has been treated solely as a trade crisis, when it should be considered rather as a crisis of currency in the first place, and a crisis of indebtedness in the second, the one complicating the other; both aggravated by defective lubrication through the money factor and through impediments to trade."

He gives as the second cause of the present depression the indebtedness of the world, and he has this to say in that connection:

"I turn now to the subject of indebtedness, which is another of the causes of the present crisis. Everyone recognizes that the world is heavily in debt—individual to individual, country to country. What they do not recognize is that a fall in the price of commodities, or, in other terms, a rise in the price of gold, undu'y increases the burden of debtors."

I think this is quite true. We are living today under a debt-increasing system, a system which is gradually becoming so top-heavy that in time it will break down of its own weight. It is true also, as Lord D'Abernon says, that a fall in the price of commodities or in other words a rise in the price of gold unduly increases the burden of indebtedness. One of the chief problems with which our farmers are confronted is this very problem of the fluctuating value of the dollar. Debts are contracted largely during periods of inflation, and indeed I might say that is the only time credit is plentiful and easily obtained. Take as an illustration a farmer who contracts a loan in good faith when wheat is at $1.25 a bushel and then attempts to repay that loan with wheat at 35c. His debt has been increased over three fold and he simply cannot pay. This policy of the banks I have never been quite able to understand, unless it is done deliberately to embarass the farmer; and frankly I do not want to believe that such is the case. I believe I am stating the fact when I say that during periods of inflation, when only limited credit should be given, credit is almost forced upon us, while in periods of deflation, when the element of risk is at the minimum, credit cannot be obtained. We find that situation in Canada at the present time. Certainly every farm commodity is deflated to the limit and there should be no risk in loaning money on present values; yet farmers today are unable to obtain any credit.

I think I am safe in saying that there is a general feeling that Great Britain will never be able to liquidate her huge war debt, which was contracted when all commodity prices were at the peak; and I am equally confident that the farmers of the west, under the present system, will never be able to liquidate their indebtedness contracted when wheat was at $1 and $2. Unless there is a definite understanding of this question, and a solution found, there can be no real prosperity. France has endeavored to grapple with this question by inflating her currency and depreciating the franc to one-fifth of its original value, and France has not been considered an outcast nation for so doing.

There has never been a time in our history when industry and science have made such rapid strides as they are doing today. But there is a growing feeling that our credit and monetary systems are lagging behind. In support of that statement I wish to read an extract from Business Week of New York.

"Business in general has given a good account of itself since the war. It has been remarkably successful in establishing a high standard of living in this country by energetic effort in making and distributing things cheaply and widely; and it has done the best it could through private initiative to soften the shock of depression for labor and the investor.

In the course of time we shall understand that this depression had its origin and will have its end in other, more fundamental factors than the management of individual industrial and commercial enterprises."

And here are the important words:

"Of these, our monetary and credit system and our governmental machinery are the most important. Both are a century or more behind business in their development. Management can do only so much and no more to offset their deficiencies, and the stable progress of business is limited by them."

In my opinion there is nothing that will require so much boldness and courage to tackle as this huge question, and I believe there is no man in Canada who has such a wide grasp and thorough understanding and knowledge of the financial question as the present Prime Minister (Mr. Bennett). I believe he is also endowed with the courage and boldness to tackle it if he can only see his way clear to do so. I remember he gave a very excellent address in this house—I think it was in the session of 1927—dealing with the financial question, and no one following his speech at that time could help admitting that he had a thorough grasp of the subject. At that time, I believe, he recommended that a 4 per cent security should be developed and our banks and insurance companies be compelled to subscribed thereto. By so doing Canada would save over $15,000,000 a year in her finances. I point out in that respect that if our financing were done internally in that manner it might cause our dollar to take a different course and not be supported by making foreign loans as at the present time.

I am inclined to agree with the hon. member for Macleod (Mr. Coote), who spoke a few days ago, recommending the deflation of the dollar. I believe our dollar should follow the course of our trade. If our exports are not sufficient to balance imports, then our dollar should fluctuate with it. This would be the greatest means of bringing trade back to balance, because after all when the dollar is depreciated it becomes a source of protection, and it will eventually right itself.

In regard to the Russian situation, which has been under consideration in the house to some extent, I am not sure that the government acted wisely in stopping all trade with that country, unless they have some intimation or understanding that other countries are going to follow suit. Why should Canada sit back in a holier than thou attitude and refuse to trade with Russia when all other countries in the world appear to be vying with one another to get that trade? As reported in the press this morning, it would appear that even the bankers of Great Britain are now endeavoring to arrange financial credit with that great country. It is true that Great Britain so far has not refused to take Russian wheat. Whether the Russian experiment will succeed or not, no one can tell. It is true that we have been pooh poohing her efforts for the past ten years, but in spite of everything Russia has succeeded to such an extent that the capitalist world is worried today more than they care to admit. It may be that some threat of this kind is needed to arouse our leaders to action, for when we find approximately fifteen million people unemployed in the world today, facing starvation or living on charity, men denied the right to work, surrounded with the greatest wealth the world has ever known, one causes to question whether our system cannot be improved. Surrounded by plenty as we are, while in the midst of such poverty, we are like a man in a row boat adrift on the ocean, with water, water everywhere but not a drop to drink. Why should we be afraid of this Russian experiment? If our own system is meting out justice to the people today then we should have nothing to worry about.

Senator Borah, chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee in the United States, speaking on the question of recognizing Russia, has this to say:

"Are we afraid that the capitalistic system will break down if it comes in contact with communism? In such a struggle we have the experience of 3,000 years on our side, plus the most dominant desire of the human heart, the will to possess property.

Have we lost faith and confidence in our institutions? Is our religion so feeble that it dare not come in contact with men who say in their hearts, "There is no God?"

I have no fear. During the French revolution, religion was disowned and property was confiscated, but the French people came back; the Russian people likewise will come back.

The Russian people realize that the present rulers have done more for them in ten years than the old regime did in 200. But I do not think of Lenin, Trotsky and Stalin. I think of the 150,000,000 people who, in their own way and under adverse circumstances are working out their own salvation.

The leaders are here only for today; the people are here for all time. The people will determine the destiny of Russia.

Our difficulties do not spring from these communistic teachings. Our difficulties arise from the unsolved problems of capitalism. The modernization of industries has left millions of men and women where they must adjust their lives to new conditions, to start life over. They are asking capitalism how to do it. Capitalism has not answered."

Mr. Speaker, I endorse the statements made in this house in regard to economic conditions faced by the western farmer. The sooner we frankly face these facts, the sooner we will be in a position to find a solution for them. According to Mr. Legge, the ex-chairman of the farm stabilization board in the United States, wheat prices last fall were the lowest in 337 years. It is a well-known fact that the drop in the price of all farm products has been out of all proportion to that of other commodities.

The people of western Canada are a hopeful people; they are naturally over-optimistic and that optimism has carried them through many of their difficulties in the past. The men and women who have pioneered those western plains, who have withstood the difficulties of frost, hail and drought, who by their tenacity and courage have made civilization possible in western Canada, are not people to be easily discouraged, but I have never seen the morale of those people so low as it is at the present time. With grain prices so far below the cost of production, with such a disparity between the price of everything the farmer has to buy and what he has to sell, with no hope in sight for improved prices, with debts contracted at higher levels, with high interest rates of from eight to ten per cent and the banks refusing to loan money, men after years of toil see their life work slipping from them. The west has always been a great "next year's" country; it has always been optimistic but today the farmer is facing the coming season in a state of mind which is more or less bewildered. Everyone is telling the farmer that he should go into mixed farming, but today he is the most badly mixed man in the world. His experience in mixed farming has not always been a happy one.

I well remember the season of 1919-20 when, because of deflation, a serious slump in the price of wheat occurred. The same advice was given and people pointed to the livestock grower as the man who was making money. In the fall of that year, owing to drought conditions, a serious shortage of feed occurred. The prices of cattle were high, in fact they were inflated, but the banks came forward and voluntarily advised the farmer to hold his live sotck and they would be quite willing to advance money with which to purchase feed in order to carry that stock through the winter. Everyone is familiar with what happened. The following spring prices dropped and the farmer was unable to realize an amount for his stock equal to the sum paid for feed alone. This is another example of the policies adopted by the banks, to which I referred a few moments ago. The farmers of western Canada have not forgotten that experience because the ones that did not go broke because of the slump in wheat prices, certainly were broke when the slump occurred in the price of cattle. I think it will be found that many debts were contracted during that period which still remain unpaid.

In spite of past experiences I for one believe that the western farmer will have to develop a more balanced production. There is no reason why all branches of agriculture should not be fully developed in Canada, but there will have to be some encouragement given in the way of better credits and lower interest rates. The farmer cannot continue to pay eight and ten per cent interest and hope to succeed. The proposition advocated by Mr. Beatty, the president of the Canadian Pacific, sounds fine but not being familiar with its details I am not prepared today to criticize or commend it. I hope it will prove to be a success for anything which will assist agriculture will receive my support. Where we have a banking system with branches in every little hamlet and the different managers understanding local conditions and knowing every farmer in their district, where we have a farm board and provincial credit organizations, it does seem strange to me that we should have to duplicate all this by setting up another financial organization to supply credit.

Mr. Beatty could help the farmers of western Canada in other ways. There is the matter of a reduction in freight rates, and I refer especially to the domestic rates. This matter has been referred to by other speakers but I would point out the difference between the domestic and export rates. Take two carloads of grain en route from Calgary to Vancouver, both in the same train and drawn by the same engine. Because one is billed for export it has to pay only 20 cents per 100 pounds, while the other being billed for domestic use, is forced to pay a rate of 41 1-2 cents. This is not a new question because it has been before the house for the last eight or nine years, but as yet no satisfactory answer has been obtained. I think this matter should be dealt with immediately. The other day we heard a very excellent speech by the hon. member for Souris (Mr. Willis), in which he referred to a possible market for barley. British Columbia is a great dairying and poultry raising country and we in western Canada have considerable feed which would be suitable for both purposes. That feed has to travel to British Columbia under the domestic rate, which makes it impossible for us to do business with the British Columbia farmer.

There is another question to which Mr. Beatty might give his attention, that of a revaluation of company land. A very bitter feeling has developed in certain sections of the west where what are known as C.P.R. settlements are located. Certain settlers, having become in arrears, have been dispossessed of their property. The company will then revalue that land and offer it to a new settler at a very much reduced rate rather than give the man who has spent years on the land developing it and helping to develop the country, a chance to make good at the lower price. Very often the new settler is a man who has come from Europe without any experience in this country and yet he is given the advantage of this reduced price of the land instead of the man who is here, acclimatized and with experience on his side, being given a chance to make a fresh start.

I am going to offer a few suggestions which I think are reasonable and will help to improve the agricultural situation. I know some of these suggestions have already been made, but it will do no harm to repeat them.

1. That the government establish an experimental processing plant to determine the spread between the live hog and the finished article.

There is no question in my mind that, as I have stated before, we have to adopt a more balanced production, and one of the greatest developments we could make in Canada would be that of our packing industry. Yet we find that the spread is such in Canada as compared with what it is in Denmark, our chief competitor, that the farmer feels the dice are loaded against him, and there is very little use of his making any effort along this line. In regard to the government establishing this experimental processing plant, we have a precedent in the fact that a federal government some years ago established an experimental dairy plant at Finch, Ontario. Anyone who is familiar with that, knows that plant did excellent work for the dairy industry. I understand that the plant carried itself and eventually was sold at a profit. The government could do no more popular thing today than establish an experimental processing plant to determine the spread between the live hog and the finished article in order to encourage the farmers to go into the production of bacon.

2. That a conference of the packers and representative producers be called to see if a steady supply of bacon cannot be sent to the British market.

The hon. member for Red Deer (Mr. Speakman), in that very able speech he made the other day, went fully into this question, and as my time is limited, I shall not dilate on it. There is something radically wrong in Canada, which is first of all an agricultural country, when we consider the fact that last year we had to import agricultural products as follows:

Commodity	Quantity
Pork	22,000,000 lbs.
Beef	5,241,937 lbs.
Mutton and Lamb	4,979,227 lbs.
Canned Meats, poultry and game	7,029,956 lbs.
Butter	42,000,000 lbs.
Eggs	2,853,277 doz.

Now we find that Denmark, which has to import a great deal of her feed, is paying freight on that feed, feeding the hogs and shipping the bacon to Canada, selling it in some cases as far west as the prairies.

3. Lowering of freight rates, especially domestic.

4. A system of intermediate credits for live stock with lower interest rates.

5. Lowering of all interest rates by putting a penalty clause in the Bank Act to enforce the present legal rate of 7 per cent.

6. Encouragement of co-operative agencies.

In the present age the whole tendency is for the development of tremendous mergers and combines. Seldom does a week go by that one does not read of some gigantic merger or combine. We know the chain store is displacing the individual, and the large combine is displacing the small company in order to meet the keen competition with which we are faced in the world today. The only way the farmer can meet that competition is by organizing in a co-operative way, because he cannot combine in the ordinary way that industrial concerns do. I believe it should be the duty of the government to lend every effort to assist the development of our co-operative organizations.

7. The establishment of a federal bank of rediscount and issue.

I believe this would be a step that would go a long way towards helping to improve our present system.

Conditions are such today with agriculture that it is going to require the wholehearted cooperation of every interest in Canada to restablish it on a solid foundation. I offer these suggestions for the betterment of agricultural conditions in Canada, in the hope that, as the government has done its best to help industry by increasing the tariff, by voting $20,000,000 to assist the unemployed, surely in view of the promises of the Prime Minister to aid agriculture, these not unreasonable requests may be granted. It is recognised that conditions are serious, especially in view of our wheat situation.

It is true that there has been talk of secession in western Canada, but that movement has not received any widespread support. As one man put the matter to me when it was under discussion—and I think this expressed the view of a great many people—we do not want to see secession, but there is a feeling in western Canada that the people of the east do not recognize the serious condition with which the west is confronted. He said "I do not want to see secession, but I feel that unless we do something to attract the attention of the people of the east, we will get no relief."

The people of western Canada are just as loyal, just as patriotic, and love Canada just as much as anyone in the east. The men and women of the west are playing their part and playing it nobly in helping to develop this vast country. They are not asking any special favours; all they ask is a fair chance, an equal opportunity to make good. Speaking for the province from which I come, I know of no other people in Canada who are giving so much earnest thought and study to the vital problems that confront them, and who are endeavoring to such an extent to develop an intelligent citizenship for the purpose of making Canada a better place in which to live.

Nature has left a physical barrier between east and west, but broad-minded people realize that this great country with its unlimited forces cannot be developed in any lop-sided manner, and that agriculture and industry must march together hand in hand; and personally, I deprecate in the house any speeches that tend to create class, racial or religious prejudice or divisions between east and west. I think these beautiful lines written by Wilson MacDonald express the view of every true Canadian:

The East hath her genius and culture; the West hath her vigour and brawn;

And one hath the splendour of noonday, and one hath the glory of dawn.

So, God give Thy smile to the Westland, wherever a true heart abides;

And God give Thy smile to the Eastland and blot out the line that divides.

Here and There

(691)

More than two million fingerling salmon and 40,000 trout yearlings were placed in Nova Scotia lakes and streams during 1930 from the fish hatchery at Lake George.

About $30,000,000 was spent in Canada in 1930 on hydro-electric power development and installations, and it is expected that fully $300,000,000 will be spent for a similar purpose during the next three years.

Consumption of natural gas in Canada during 1929 for domestic purposes was calculated to be sufficient to displace 640,000 tons of coal. Natural gas is found in abundance in Alberta and some parts of Western Ontario, and the Maritime Provinces.

Province of New Brunswick's representation at Sportsmen's Shows in the United States this year will be larger than ever and new territory will be invaded. Its first exhibit will be at the New England Sportsmen's Show at Boston, February 7-14, and also at the Philadelphia Sportsmen's and Motor Boat Show, February 21-28.

Six thousand pounds of unfrozen white fish from Northern Saskatchewan recently went by Canadian Pacific from Prince Albert to Winnipeg and points beyond. It was carried 150 miles to Prince Albert by aeroplane in one hour and a quarter, a trip that would by ordinary means have taken from eight to eleven days.

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VIKING

Premier Brownlee, Hon. Mr. O. L. McPherson, minister of highways, and Mr. A. G. Andrews, M.L.A., were guests at the luncheon of the Viking Chamber of Commerce at noon on Monday held at the King Edward hotel. The dining room was filled with members and guests who enjoyed a real good feed. All business was dispensed with at this meeting and the time alloted to hearing speeches from the guests of honor. Greetings were extended by the president, and the mayor, to the premier and the minister of highways on their first visit to Viking.

Mr. Andrews pointed out very effectively to the premier and minister the program that the Chamber of Commerce of Viking and district were trying to carry out, which included the establishment of a recreation ground and park site at Lake Thomas, the need of a resident agricultural agent, demonstration farm, and last but not least the extension of the gravelled highway as far as Viking at least.

In replying to this the minister of highways, spoke of the highways program initiated by the government and that work of surveying was now under way from Tofield to Holden. No promise was made as to when Viking could expect to see the road completed to this point as the government had a delinite plan of construction and extension to carry out from which they were not deviating.

Hon. Mr. Brownlee in his luncheon address spoke of the value of a Chamber of Commerce to a community and was pleased to see such an active body in Viking working for the betterment of the rural centres. Although all requests could not be acceded to at once, yet the government would assist as far as finances allowed. The premier also spoke of economic conditions and sounded a note of warning to all to keep a clear head, steady vision and calm outlook as there was no surety that times would improve for some time yet, although he expressed a hope that the pendulum would soon swing the other way. Cycles of depression and hard times occurred periodically and this one would surely pass sooner or later.

At the afternoon meeting a crowd numbering over 500 gathered in the Community Hall and gave the premier and the minister of highways an ovation on their first visit to Viking. Seated with them on the platform were Mr. A. Holmberg and Mr. J. G. Dobry, representing the U.F.A. Locals, Mr. A. G. Andrews, M.L.A. and the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, who acted as chairman. The meeting opened with O' Canada, after which Mr. Dobry extended greetings from the U. F. A., Mr. Andrews from the Constituency, and the Secretary from the town and district, to the distinguished visitors.

The Hon. Mr. McPherson, minister of highways, outlined the government's policy as to roads, stating that they were being built primarily for the use of the people of the province and not entirely for the convenience of tourists. He advocated patience as times were not propitious in asking or making road extensions. About the same amount of money had been appropriated for roads this year as last in spite of conditions that were diminishing provincial revenues. This had been done after very careful consideration by the government, partly as a relief measure, and partly for maintenance and extensions.

Hon. Mr. Brownlee's speech was a veritable statement of the policy of the government in dealing with the problems that confronted them. He expressed his pleasure at the cordial reception given him and his minister and referred to the name of Viking in a very pleasing way, telling of the spirit that the Vikings of old possessed, that conquered hard times and difficult situations by sheer determination. This spirit was needed now more than ever, stated the premier.

Mr. Brownlee launched out into a statesmanlike review of the conditions now facing the world, saying that it was a world wide problem that faced all nations of the world. It had been recently discussed by the leading economists of the world at a conference held in Washington, D.C., but no two agreed on the cause. He stated that there was now a larger number of unemployed than ever. However, this was not a fair indication of the times. Ten years ago there had been no check up on unemployment and the responsibility of the state in this matter was not recognized.

In dealing with the price of wheat, the premier scored the prime minister of Canada for his statement in regard to the pegged price of wheat. Mr. Brownlee was of the opinion that had a minimum price been set on wheat last fall of 70 cents per bushel as requested, the country would have been in better shape financially, and that if times did not improve this fall, that a move of this kind was inevitable. The first step towards better times, declared the premier, was to increase the purchasing power of the individual, and that the farmers had just as much right to expect the dominion government to get behind them as have the manufacturers. Manufacturers in the East were now feeling the depression that hit the western farmer last fall. Wheat is going east in the freight cars, but nothing is coming back in them. Farmers are selling grain for what they can get for it. If we go through the next harvest with a minimum price of wheat below 60c, it will throw a weight of selling on the Winnipeg exchange that it cannot stand this fall, and times will be worse than ever. Farmers, merchants, Boards of Trade, etc., should ask for a Wheat Board, and get the credit of Canada behind the farmers. This would be one of the first steps towards better times in western Canada.

Referring to the provincial debt adjustment act the premier said that no government can stand idly by and see the farmers lose their lands. It was being administered in the fairest way possible to all.

He spoke of the need of retrenchment in government affairs as revenues were fast diminishing under present conditons. He referred to the change in the school act in calling off examinations in grades 8, 9 and part of grade 10.

He touched upon Russia and had a hopeful outlook of the experiment that is going on in that country.

In concluding a speech that was full of good common sense the premier advocated cool headedness and broadmindedness in facing the problems that are before us, looking forward with hope for the future.

A vote of thanks was enthusiastically passed with hearty applause at the conclusion of the premier's splendid address, after which the meeting closed with the singing of the national anthem.

Many people availed themselves of the opportunity of meeting the premier and the minister of public works before they left for Edmonton where the premier had an engagement for the evening.

Hurrah, says everybody that has heard that Viking and district will hold a big celebration and Sports day on Wednesday, July 1st. Viking has held some real sports days on July 1st in the past, and it can be done again if the citizens of the community will co-operate with the committees that have been assigned to carry out the program. There is no reason why the day shouldn't be a big community get-together at the fair grounds. The affair will be put on under the auspices of the Viking and Birch Lake District Agricultural Society and this fact alone, being that the agricultural society is a community organization, the efforts to put on another sports day should meet with the approval and support of everybody in the district. We believe that people would rather come to their home town on Dominion Day to celebrate and enjoy sports rather than go to some other town and spend time and money that should be spent in upbuilding their own trading comand merit support. Of course, neighboring towns and hamlets who are not holding Dominion Day sports are certainly invited to come and enjoy the day with us, as they have in the past, and it goes without saying that the committees in charge of events are going to work hard to give everybody their money's worth.

Among the features will be baseball, soft ball, basketball, football, horse races, horse shoe tournament, athletic events, music by the Viking juvenile band, hot-dogs, lunch and refreshment stands, ending up with a big dance in the Community Hall at night. It is well worth coming miles to dance in the big hall that was erected by community effort. All roads lead to Viking on July 1st, so hitch up old Dobbin, or crank up that gas wagon, bring the folks to what will undoubtedly be a real bang up sports day at Viking, July 1st.

The Ladies Auxiliary of the United Church are sponsoring a Soft Ball Tournament on the fair grounds, Wednesday, June 10th, commencing at 2.00 p.m. As this is a half-holiday the community at large will be able to attend and enjoy the day together.

There will be no admission charged to the grounds, but the women will serve hot-dogs, sandwiches, coffee and pie, also ice cream, lemonade and candy.

The following teams will compete and two Silver Trophies are being offered, one for the men's teams, and one for the women.

The schedule is as follows:

2.00 p.m.—Tigers vs. Cubs.
3.00 p.m.—Married Women vs. Business Girls.
4.15 p.m.—Little Girls vs Big Girls.
5.30 p.m.—Gassers vs. Phillips.
6.30 p.m.—Women's Final.
7.30 p.m.—Men's Final.

Turn out and enjoy the afternoon together at the fair grounds.

The next meeting of the Viking and District Chamber of Commerce will be held in the town hall on Monday evening, June 15th, at eight o'clock. This will be a business meeting.

Here and There

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In commemoration of the ill-fated d'Anville expedition which encamped on the shores of Bedford Basin in 1746 and in which d'Anville and many of his men died of illness, His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Tory of Nova Scotia unveiled a monument erected by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada at Rockingham, N.S., recently. Many distinguished guests attended the ceremony.

Total quantity of strawberries exported from Nova Scotia to the United States during the present season was 7,804 crates with 32 boxes to the crate. The blueberry crop of the province has attained record proportions, 20,914 crates having been shipped to Boston so far this year, with another month to go, as compared with 17,442 crates for the whole season of 1924.

Major prize winners at the Highland Gathering and Scottish Festival recently held at Banff are announced as follows: — Pipe-Sergeant Donald McLeod, of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of Winnipeg, is the winner of the special inter-regimental competition for delegate pipers from Canadian Highland units and holder of the E. W. Beatty Trophy; Pipe-Sergeant J. K. Cairns, of Hamilton, is the winner of the special trophy competition, open to all regimental pipers who are regular members of a pipe band officially connected with any regiment or unit of the Canadian militia; and Piper Hector McDonald, Royal Highlanders, Montreal, took the highest aggregate number of points over all in the open piping events.

According to figures obtained by the Canadian Pacific Steamships Limited, the port of Vancouver now ranks first of Pacific Coast ports, outstripping San Francisco and Los Angeles in volume of outward and inward shipping traffic and tonnage of exports and imports.

"I am paying my first official visit to Canada as Chief of the Salvation Army and while here I hope to meet at the three annual gatherings to be held in the Dominion every officer of the Salvation Army in Canada and Newfoundland," said General E. J. Higgins, newly elected head of the Salvation Army, who arrived at Quebec recently on board S.S. Empress of Australia.

More than 365 miles of new rail lines in western Canada will have been completed and turned over to the operating department of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the period between June 15 and September 16 of this year, is the statement made recently by D. C. Coleman, vice-president of western lines of the system. This mileage does not include, Mr. Coleman added, a further 370 miles of lines under construction as at September 6.

Inauguration of 1,250 miles of air mail services on the Prairies is expected about October 1, linking Winnipeg with Canmore, Alta., and thereby saving a day's time between the points.

The Peace River country was invaded by the most important group of visitors ever to penetrate its territory on September 5, when 300 members of the 1929 convention party of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce left Edmonton in three [illegible] for a four days' sojourn in the north. The party was joined [illegible] on the 8th inst. by members of the Edmonton section of the Vancouver Board of Trade.

A gold-headed cane was presented by the Montreal Harbor Commission to Captain A. Freer, master of Canadian Pacific Steamship Duchess of Richmond, on the occasion of the first arrival of the season at Montreal of a trans-Atlantic liner. The Duchess of Richmond reached port April 19.

Increased tourist traffic to Canada from the United States is foreshadowed by reports from Canadian Pacific passenger agents in the U. S., which show a much larger number of enquiries from would-be travellers than in former years, C. B. Foster, passenger traffic manager of the railway, stated recently in an interview at Saint John.

Canada said au revoir but not good-bye to Their Majesties the King and Queen of Siam at the border station of Portal, Saskatchewan, whither they had travelled by Canadian Pacific on their journey to New York. They were passengers by the Empress of Japan on that ship's record-breaking passage from Yokohama to Vancouver.

"It's not so much the captain as the chief engineer who makes speed records possible at sea," Captain Samuel Robinson, of the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Japan, told the Vancouver Board of Trade recently, at a luncheon in his honor, after his ship had clipped another seven hours from her previous speed record across the Pacific. She had averaged 22.27 knots over the 4300-mile course from Yokohama to Victoria, a speed hitherto unheard of.

Largest and most powerful locomotive of its kind in the world and unique on this continent, Canadian Pacific Railway "2000" type engine, product of Canadian brains and skill and composed largely of Canadian materials, has just been turned out by the Angus Shops of the company at Montreal, for use on the railway's Rocky Mountain division. Engine and tender weigh [illegible] 325½ tons and it has a tractive effort of 50,000 lbs. sufficient to haul a mile long freight [illegible] ton trains [illegible] grades, on a level track.

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White Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50
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Fond Mother: "You brute! Look what you've done to my child's banana."—The London Opinion.

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

Hoping to settle internal troubles in B.C., the government will ask Peter Veregin to hand over the colony of Crestovia to the Sons of Freedom.

Queen Mary was 64 years old on May 26, and felicitations poured in on her from a wide circle of relatives, friends and admirers.

Hon. Herbert Marler, Canadian minister to Tokyo, in an interview, urges Canadians to go after Oriental trade.

Regulations governing the shipment of cattle from Canada to Great Britain have been amended to permit the carrying of cattle on open decks in the summer months.

Within the next year between 20 and 30 trade treaties are to be revised, according to a statement made in the House of Commons by Hon. H. H. Stevens.

Export trade in Canadian whisky ran into a tremendous slump during April. The figures were $169,000 compared with $2,178,000 for the same month in 1930.

W. G. Duncan, superintendent of the Prince Albert branch of the Soldier Settlement Board for two years, has been transferred to take over the superintendency of the Calgary, Alberta, office.

Gold seekers have staked claims in the valleys of Long River and Badger Creek, seven miles northeast of Holmfield, Man. Traces of gold were found in the valleys about 20 years ago and interest has been revived.

Announcement that the British Dental Association will meet in conjunction with the convention of the Canadian Dental Association in Toronto during July, 1932, was made at the 64th annual meeting of the Ontario Dental Association.

Russian civil aviation authorities announce the intended opening on August 1 of one of the longest passenger and mail airlines in the world, extending more than 10,000 kilometres (roughly 6,000 miles), from Moscow to Irkutsk and Vladivostok.

Undergo Special Test

Locomotives Of German Railway Examined and Checked Yearly

Once a year the locomotives of a German railway are examined for stability and performance by placing them on a special test stand. Here each engine is operated for many hours as though on an actual run, and careful check is made of its performance. The whirling wheels of the stationary locomotive often revolve to equal an engine speed of eighty miles.

Alberta Fisheries

Alberta fisheries authorities estimate that more than 2,211,000 pounds of fish were caught by anglers in the province in 1930, or several hundred thousand pounds more than in 1929. Pike made up about half the catch.



"I am hungry, sir."
"Here is some bread and cheese."
"I have seen better days!"
"Then I will get you a serviette!"
—Pele Mele, Paris.

W. N. U. 1892

Disappointed Over Result Of Conference

Leaves Wheat Problem About Where It Was Says London Times

The London Times editorially expressed disappointment that the world grain conference had been forced to adjourn "leaving the problem very much where it was."

The paper said it assumed that prices eventually would be brought back to a remunerative level by growing less wheat but that "this natural method of readjustment is expensive in suffering to both producer and consumer."

"The conference was not entirely fruitless," the Times said, "for the existence of the committee it appointed will keep alive the spirit of co-operation and can hardly fail to lead to some restraint of the excessive, unregulated competition which brought the wheat market to its present plight."

The London Telegraph said it was not surprised that the conference failed to find an effective remedy for over-production and that the real solution lies in the development of mixed husbandry in countries now growing too much wheat.

Ogopogo Has Vanished

Mysterious Dweller Of Lake Okanagan May Be Dead

The ogopogo that has brought world-wide publicity to the Okanagan Valley fruit lands and the province of B.C. is dead. No one actually saw him die, but the mysterious dweller of Lake Okanagan has not been seen for two years.

Inquiries at all the lakeside towns confirm the belief that he has passed away from old age or other natural causes. It is hoped his carcass will be washed up from the deeps so that it may be placed in the national museum.

It is said to have the head of a sheep and a 50-foot body of a sea serpent. His name has been used for years with great profit as trade mark for the principal fruit products of the interior of the province.

Froth Blowers Disband

Had Enviable Record Of Works Of Charity

"Ye Ancient Order of Froth Blowers" is no more. The world famous organization of merry souls has decided to wind itself up voluntarily, according to a notice in the London Gazette. But behind them they leave their great "anthem"—"The More We Are Together, the Merrier We'll Be," and a fine record of charity.

Founded in 1924 by the late Sir Alfred Fripp, eminent surgeon, the "Froth Blowers" in four years raised more than $50,000 for children's charities. They endowed 50 hospital cots with $2,500 each, and gave $70,000 for the development of Boy Scouts and Girl Guide troops in poor areas.

Western Livestock Values

Values of livestock in the Western Provinces are given in the latest estimates are follows:—Manitoba, $53,741,000; Saskatchewan, $112,846,000; Alberta, $94,065,000, and British Columbia, $27,355,000.

The hired man asked little Johnny to pass the salt.

Looking at his mother, the boy hesitated.

"Shall I give him the salt?" he whispered. "Daddy said he wasn't worth it."

A writer says pedestrians must play the game with motorists. They do—hop, skip and jump.

Nearly one-fourth of Poland's 1930 steel production went to Soviet Russia.

British Girls Aiding Trade

Join In Campaign To Help Footwear and Costume Industries

Girls, whose job it is to walk 12 miles daily until the pedometers they carry register 500 miles, are helping in a great trade push started by a Liverpool firm to capture for Britain $1,000,000 worth of trade done annually in rubber footwear in this country by Canadian, Polish, German and French competitors.

The girls engage in daily hikes to see what wear and damage their shoes will suffer, and the company hopes by this means to secure an unshakeable proof of the superiority of the British product.

If Britain succeeds in winning the market, employment will be given to 6,000 factory hands in Liverpool alone.

Another British firm has planned a caravan tour of Asia Minor and Central Africa to exhibit to the Turkish women and African natives the advantages and attractiveness of European dress. Girls will act as mannequins, and orders for business will be taken all along the route. The expedition will spend nearly a year on this first effort to popularize modern feminine costumes among the dusky belles.

Author's Rights Not Recognized

Soviets Have Shown Another Queer Code Of Morality

So many crimes of murder have been laid at the door of the Soviet Republic of Russia that a mere matter of theft seems too trivial to take any notice. But the cool manner in which an admission has been made is worth noticing.

A New York firm which issues technical books complained to "Amtorg," the Soviet trading agency there, that works published by them had been translated into Russian and circulated in Russia for the benefit of Russian technicians without any acknowledgment or any compensation to the author. "Amtorg" replied to the following effect: "Soviet Russia does not recognize authors' rights unless author has a special agreement with the Soviet Republic."

That simply means that the Soviet will publish the output of anybody's brains without asking leave and without paying a cent of royalties.

The barefaced manner of this appropriation takes the cake. It is another illustration of the Soviet code of morality which enabled them to appropriate the farms of the kulaks without payment.

Fast Freight Service

From Vancouver To Montreal In Eight Days

Twenty-four hours has been cut from the running time of the Canadian Pacific Railway fast transcontinental freight service operating from the Pacific to the Atlantic seaboards, it was announced recently by the transportation department of the company. This will permit a full day's earlier delivery of freight at Montreal.

This train, which formerly took nine days in transit between Vancouver and Montreal, on the new fast schedule makes the coast-to-coast trip in eight, the time between Winnipeg and Montreal being reduced from four to three days.

The improved time rate will not only benefit the middle west, it is explained, but will prove of considerable importance to exporters, who will have 24 hours longer to prepare shipments at the point of origin and still be assured of connection with steamships at Montreal.

For Northern Cruise

Icebreaker To Engage In Patrol Duty In Hudson Bay Area

The big icebreaker, "N. B. McLean," presently being overhauled in the Lauzon docks at Quebec, will in the course of a few weeks start on a prolonged cruise around Hudson Bay, according to official advice received.

The definite date of the "McLean's" departure has not yet been fixed, but it is expected she will leave shortly in command of Capt. Balcom, following the straits of Belle Isle route to Hudson Bay, where the vessel will do patrol duty until some time in October.

New Uses For Wheat

New uses for surpluses of wheat and other grains are being made the subject of an exhaustive survey by the National Research Council, it is announced. Other studies are being conducted in the hope of developing processes which will turn waste materials into products of commercial value.

Balsa wood is so buoyant that it can support almost ten times its weight.

Tuberculosis takes its greatest toll between the ages of 15 and 25.

Advocates Mixed Marriages

Union Of White and Yellow Races To Prevent Race War

Intermixing and marriage between the Japanese and Chinese and white races in British Columbia would not only settle the so-called racial problem, but the resultant race probably would be superior to both the present white and yellow races, in the opinion of Dr. Charles Hill-Tout, noted Vancouver anthropologist, expressed in an interview in Toronto.

In ten generations, if racial and cultural prejudice would be broken down and cross-breeding continued, the characteristics of the new race would be fixed, said Dr. Hill-Tout, who is attending the sessions of the Royal Society of Canada.

Only by intermarriage to the fullest degree could Dr. Hill-Tout see any solution to the possibility of an ultimate race war, with the coloured peoples against the whites. "I think such a conflict is a possibility," he said, "if we don't check up on our air of superiority in dealing with the Asiatic peoples and give India self-government. That seems the only way to me of preventing India from aligning itself with some enemy of Europe.

"All this foolish prejudice of race—just as strong on the part of the Japanese—should be broken down," he continued. Denying emphatically the common belief that a mixture of the races usually retains the vices of both and the virtues of neither, Dr. Hill-Tout said that was simply because, "with our cultural prejudice, the resultant product is forced back into the lower of the two races culturally." It was that way with the half-breeds of Western Canada, he said, who on account of the race pride of the white were forced back to live with the Indians.

Russia Keeps It Up

Country Steadily Forging Ahead To Reach Its Goal

Russia keeps it up. Her wheat crop is past a billion bushels, away ahead of any other country, and she has now reached her five-year goal in oil production in two and a half years. She has displaced Venezuela as the second largest oil-producing country. The United States is easily first. Elsewhere in this matter is published the statement of the British Secretary for War that Russia's expenditure for war preparation has increased 184 per cent. since 1924, and now Russia has ordered 100 tanks from a British firm. Russia's army is steadily becoming more formidable.

Mooring Mast Cost

The cost of the airship mooring mast at St. Hubert, Que., including land, buildings, equipment and all improvements up to March 31, 1931, was $1,846,569.16, according to a reply given in the House of Commons by Hon. Donald Sutherland, Minister of National Defence. This sum was exclusive of operating charges.

The oldest set of bells in the United States is a set of four, bearing the date 1682, which hangs in the Moorish belfry of the Spanish Cathedral in St. Augustine, Fla.

The ADVENTURES of CAPTAIN JIMMY and his Dog SCOTTIE



WHAT CAME BEFORE: Captain Jimmy and Scottie become lost in the darkness while flying over the Chinese war zone. On landing they are captured by Chinese bandits. Captain Jimmy escapes and plans to set free the remainder of his party.

Cautiously I moved toward the camp. The fires had burned to embers and now and then flamed up fitfully. Certainly the outlaws wouldn't be looking for an escaped prisoner prowling around their tents at that hour.



Rolled near the largest of the fires, lay the figure of a man. Carefully I crawled nearer. A small twig broke under my knee, and I stopped, motionless not even breathing for a minute or two.

As I wiggled closer I could make out his features. Sure enough, it was poor old Fu Hsu (Foo Soo) the interpreter. He was cramped and so cold and scared, I held up a finger in warning, and worked myself along to a point where I could cut his bonds with a jack knife.

"All asleep?" I whispered.

He nodded. Quietly we crept away toward the cool spring. The fresh, cold water revived him wonderfully. He drank as though he never intended to stop. Then I questioned him.

"What happened to Scottie? the dog. Bow-wow?"

"Blandi hit him on the head—dog he bite blandit. Tie dog to tree. No idea where doggie."

"And the Colonel?" I asked.

"Colonel, he blandit, now. He cook," whispered the interpreter.

"He'll probably make a better bandit than a Colonel."

Meanwhile, a plan had been forming in my mind. Quietly we picked our way to where the Burros were hitched. We tied a dozen of them together so they would lead in a line. The other burros we cut loose, so it would take time for the bandits to catch them and get on our trail.

Taking the halter of the lead burro, I headed down the valley that led through the cleft in the mountains. Fu brought up the rear with two more burros—their lead rope tied around his waist for fear he might drop it! He was the most hopeless Chinese I ever saw.

Loose stones began rolling, and the burros instead of walking on their tip toes, seemed to stamp along on their heels. You know how loud everything sounds when you want to be quiet, and it certainly seemed as if the noise we were making must wake the whole camp.

Finally we came to the narrow defile. Beyond that notch there was a bit of a plateau. It was here that the bandit guard would be.

The bandits had just risen to their feet at the sound of our burros coming through the pass. Plainly they were puzzled. Had we come riding out into them like a whirlwind, they would have understood, and started firing on us. But here was a string of burros peacefully wending their way into the light of their camp fire.

Leaning forward from the neck of my burro, I pricked the last of the string with my jack knife. With a shrill cry he jumped against the next one ahead, who in turn rushed the next in a moment they were in headlong flight.

They scattered right and left among the bandits, and when a burro failed to bowl one over, the rope caught his feet and tripped him. Then, in the midst of the uproar, we dashed out yelling. The rout was complete. We just waited long enough to grab a rifle and went on a mad scramble down the mountain side.



Mile after mile we rode at break - neck pace. Far back up the valley the whole bandit camp were in hot pursuit. When my burro showed signs of slackening speed, I thumped him in the ribs and off he went again amid a shower of dust and loose stones.

Rounding a corner we came suddenly to a railroad track, where five or six decrepit old freight cars stood, and a rickety old engine. We could hear the hoofs of the outlaws' burros pounding down the valley as we reached the cars. I leaned over and grabbed Fu by the slack of his pants. As I heaved to pull him in, a dark body came hurtling in, caught me amidships, and over we all went in a pile on the floor.

(To Be Continued.)

Anyone desiring photo of Captain Jimmy, write to Captain Jimmy, 2010 Star Building, Toronto.

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Twelve Greatest Thinkers

Dr. Will Durant Lists What He Considers Greatest Thinkers World Has Produced

Dr. Will Durant, in a new book, lists the men he considers the greatest thinkers in the world's history.

Confucius, Plato, Aristotle, St. Thomas Aquinas Copernicus, Francis Bacon, Sir Isaac Newton, Voltaire, Immanuel Kant and Charles Darwin.

In his latest work, "Adventures in Genius," Dr. Durant says Jesus was an "immensely influential" leader, but is not included in the list of ten greatest thinkers "since it was not thought or reason but feeling and noble passion, a mystic vision and an incorrigible faith that made Him from His little foot of earth move the world."

Shakespeare, Dr. Durant says also must be classed as an artist first and above everything else. Shakespeare is included in Dr. Durant's list of the ten greatest poets which also names Homer, David, Euripides, Lucretius, Li-Po, Dante, Keats, Shelley and Whitman.

Remove Hats When Speaking

But Three Members Wear Them In House Of Commons

Three members of the House of Commons are famed for their almost invariable habit of wearing their hats while the Assembly is in session. They take them off, of course, when speaking. They are Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture in the late Liberal administrations; Jean Francois Pouliot, M.P. for Temiscouta, Quebec; and Lt.-Col. T. H. Lennox, M.P. for North York. Sometimes Lt.-Col. Reginald Geary of South Toronto joins them.

Most subject to general comment is the headgear of Col. Lennox. His hat always sports band of resplendently bright hues. Just now the combination is red and what the society editors like to call "sand." But whatever the other colors, red is always included. Carrying out this scheme is the Colonel's almost unfailing custom of wearing a bright red tie—the brighter, apparently, the better.

The celebrated leaning tower of Pisa is made entirely of marble.

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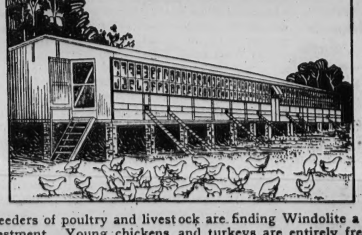
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Dean Inge Takes Rather Pessimistic View Of Conditions In Britain

Although he has newly returned from a Mediterranean cruise Very Rev. Dean Inge of St. Paul's spoke in a vein at the Individualist monthly luncheon, in London, England, which once more justified the well-known description which—rather carelessly—was fastened upon him some years ago. "Our financial resources are so completely gone that we could not go to war again even if we were slapped in the face," declared the dean. "Our naval supremacy has vanished, our Empire is falling to pieces. There is no confidence and no enterprise. All we can see is a vast and ever-increasing army of parasites who are paid by the state not to work. Other nations have scrapped the institutions that brought this state of things into existence. They have gone back, or are going back, to government by the few or by one."

Russia today was an enormous slave state, he said. It was not Communism, but state capitalism with an omnipotent, rather efficient government — much more efficient than that of the well-meaning, but rather stupid Romanoff family. It was a system of government which, but for its extreme cruelty, an ultra-Tory might contemplate with some favor, but which individualists must regard with horror because of its destruction of liberty.

"I am not afraid of Communism spreading over the world," continued the dean. "It attacks at once the three strongest instincts of human nature—private ownership, the family, and religion. Those who fall on these stones will be broken. I have never felt sure that state socialism must be a failure or that if tried ruthlessly enough it may not realize a certain success. Personally, I think that Russia, if it gets a more civilized government, may be a tremendous danger to the west. I do not feel able to prophesy. We do not know today whether the Russians are Europeans or Asiatics, but one has only to read a Russian novel to know that the people behave in a fashion incomprehensible to everyone else."

Soviets Make Rubber By Secret Process

Cost Of Manufacture Said To Be Very Low

The Leningrad rubber trust factory produced more than a half metric ton (more than 1,100 pounds) of commercial rubber from oil in one day by means of an unrevealed process.

The work was done under direction of a Professor Byzou, crowning experiments begun in 1918, the announcement said. It was reported the production cost was extremely low and that the new process accordingly presents tremendous commercial possibilities.

Rubber goods are being manufactured from this batch at the "Red Triangle" factory in Moscow.

War Relics Found In Park

Workman unearthed a number of World War relics in Kelvingrove Park, Glasgow, Scotland, recently. Among them were two hand grenades and four live eighteen-pound shells. It is believed they were stolen from a munitions factory during the war and hidden in the park.

Pigeons live almost entirely on vegetables.

Lovely Skin

Vegetable Pills Did What Creams Couldn't

"I find (writes Miss E. T. Clapham) that Carter's Little Liver Pills will do more to keep the complexion clear and the skin free from blemishes than all the face creams I have used."
Dr. Carter's Little Liver Pills are no ordinary laxative. They are ALL VEGETABLE and have a definite, valuable tonic action upon the liver. They end Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, Headaches, Acidity. All druggists. 25c and 75c red packages.

Germany Extends Radio System

Will Defend Air Against Interference Of Outside Stations

Germany is preparing to defend the air above her territory against invasion by foreign radio stations.

By the end of this year she will have completed a preparatory "circle of defence" in the form of five new 75 kilowatt broadcasting stations which, with the two already in operation, will effectively cut out interference from French, Italian, English, Polish, or the powerful Soviet stations. The programme of the great Telefunken company foresees the possibility of a full dozen stations in the coming years.

On the east border, at Heilberg, near Koenigsberg, one high powered station is already functioning, ready to answer the new station at Warsaw, or the Russian plant if necessary. Another 75-kilowatt plant will be installed at Breslau this year. Leipzig and Munich also are scheduled for super stations, and the circle will be completed when Langenberg, at Cologne, is raised from 15 to 75 kilowatts. The Berlin station, Koenigswusterhausen, is due to be raised from 35 to 75 kilowatts. The pride of the Telefunken company, a new super-plant at Muehlacker between Stuttgart and Karlsruhe, has been opened and has already caused complaints from neighbor countries, but it has served its purpose in keeping the German air closed for national programmes.

Cariboo Sands May Be Worth Millions

If Gold Can Be Profitably Extracted From Them

Cariboo, famous centre of Canada's greatest gold rush, has gold-bearing sands which, if they can be worked commercially with scientific processes, may be worth as much as $300,000,000, according to experts of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway survey, whose final report on this phase of their enquiry has been filed with the Government.

As the report is the joint property of the Government and the two transcontinental railways, Hon. N. S. Lougheed, Minister of Lands, withheld details of the location of the gold-bearing sands, to which great importance is attached. It is understood, however, that geologists of the survey traced a vast channel of gravel, the scene of pre-historic rivers running across the eastern side of the Cariboo land block of the P.G.E., in the country surrounding Barkerville.

It was here that the pioneer miners of the '60's found their millions in nuggets and gold dust, but while they took the "easy" gold, the lower-grade deposits were scarcely touched.

The problem of the mining industry now, it is stated, is to develop some method which would make the extraction of the gold in these sands feasible commercially.

Declares Airships a Failure

"The airship is a total failure by reason of its size and vulnerability," said Lt.-Col. W. A. Bishop, Canadian war aviation ace, addressing the Canadian Society of Automotive Engineers at Toronto. He declared airships were doomed to failure and that lighter-than-air craft would be "dead as the proverbial doornail in five years.

Canadian Trade With China

L. M. S. Cosgrave, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Shanghai, China, is in Canada to begin a four months tour of the country in the interests of Canadian trade with China.

"I can't marry him, mother. He's an atheist and doesn't believe there's a hell."

"Marry him, my dear, and between us we'll convince him that he's wrong."

The "amber route," one of the most important highways of trade in ancient Europe, linked the Baltic Sea with the Adriatic.

Despite the efforts to find a substitute elbow grease is still the essential oil of industry.

Explorer Died In Arctic

Body Of German Professor Found By Rescue Party

Arctic rigors have claimed another illustrious explorer and scientist. Word received at Berlin that the body of Professor Alfred L. Wegener, head of the German expedition to central Greenland, had been found by a rescue party dispelled the last lingering hope that he would be found alive.

Missing since November 1 when he started out with only a native companion for his base on the western edge of the Greenland ice cap—a journey of about 250 miles—Dr. Wegener's body was found some 90 miles from his central camp at Eismitte, his starting point.

The body was clothed warmly in fur and it is thought he succumbed to heart disease. His personal belongings were missing, presumably having been removed by his companion, Rasmus, of whom no mention was made in the brief advices received.

The 50-year-old scientist led his expedition into Greenland in April, 1930, intending to spend 18 months there studying meteorological and scientific data.

Promoters of Dr. Wegener's expedition announced that his work would be carried on according to program under the leadership of his brother, Professor Kurt Wegener, who plans to sail early in June for Greenland via Copenhagen.

Latinize Chinese Language

Reduction Of Chinese Sounds Into a Few Alphabetical Elements Would Help a Lot

The institute of Eastern Culture at at the Academy of Science has been commissioned to Latinize the Chinese language. The work is in charge of Professor Vasily Alekseyev, who is one of the greatest Sinologists (scholar of Chinese) in the world.

Tremendous political importance is attached to successful Latinization of the Chinese language. It is very difficult for the average Chinese to learn Chinese writing at the present time. It is therefore very difficult to spread literacy among the Chinese masses.

The reduction of the Chinese sounds into a very few alphabetical elements will exert a tremendous influence on the cultural and political fate of this nation of 485,000,000 people, or nearly one-fourth of the population of the world.

The work of Latinization is being done under the auspices of the Mongol National Republic, popularly known as Outer-Mongolia. It is alleged that the Chinese generals and other conservative elements in China are vehemently opposed to this reform and regard it as a Bolshevist propagandist stunt.

Possible Waste Gas Might Be Utilized

Over Three Million Cubic Feet Escapes Daily In Turner Valley

Possibility of recovering for a useful purpose 3,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas which escapes daily in the Turner Valley, Alberta, was suggested to the Royal Society of Canada, in a paper by Dr. M. C. Boswell and A. M. Boultbee, of the Department of Chemical Engineering, University of Toronto.

The chemists have demonstrated the successful conversion of the gas into two more useful gases, carbon monoxide and hydrogen. These two gases, it was stated, have many industrial applications, but before they can be applied commercially it will be necessary to work out what the operation of a plant would cost.

The Russian Way

Because of recent numerous breakages of machinery in factories and collective farms, the Supreme Court has issued instructions to officials of all district courts throughout the Soviet Union that henceforth "carelessness will be considered a crime and all offenders must be tried under criminal statutes." Conviction would carry with it imprisonment or exile.

The oldest wooden combs from Egypt resemble closely the shape of the human hand—which was of course the first comb.

for SPRAINS

Rub Minard's in gently. It penetrates sore ligaments, allays inflammation, soothes, heals.

Puts you on your feet!

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT

PILES
PAIN STOPS LIKE A FLASH!

"I had piles for months. Nothing helped me until I tried 'Soothe-Salve'. The first application ended itch and pain. Piles gone." — E. C. Arley. End pain quick. All druggists.

Dogs Aid French Smugglers

Average Animal Can Carry Ten Pounds Of Contraband

Tobacco costs 20 cents a pound in Belgium and just across the border, in France, the price is $1.20. As a consequence there is widespread smuggling traffic across the border between the two countries.

Almost any night French smugglers may be seen in heavily wooded sections of Belgium at the border, gliding from tree to tree accompanied by their dog couriers, awaiting an opportunity to strike across the line.

On the other side pairs of French customs men are hidden behind bushes with their killer dogs awaiting for their prey.

The average smuggler's dog carries ten pounds of contraband. The profit for each successful journey is $10. Only a few hours are required and the business is a popular one. There is no risk for the smuggler, but for the dog there is death.

Usually a half-breed shepherd or Alsation canine is used. Invariably the smugglers' dogs are overtaken by the government killers and another death—perhaps two—is chalked up in what might be termed an epic battle. When the customs men come running up at least one of them and perhaps both, will be dead. It is generally the professional killer that wins these sanguinary battles, he says.

A famous dog called "Gamin," belonging to the Valenciennes brigade of the customs service, was himself killed in battle after he had finished off ninety-two smugglers during his career. The customs men get a bounty of 12 cents for the left hind foot of every tobacco smuggler killed.

To combat the illicit frontier running, the French customs men have resorted to the old Indian trick of bending over a young sapling and hanging a looped rope from it. A piece of meat suspended inside the loop serves as a bait and releases the trap when it is touched.

Poorly trained dogs that are foolish enough to stop on their way to nibble at the meat, suddenly find themselves caught around the neck or midrift and jerked into the air. Somewhat similar traps are placed on the ground anchored to a sack of sand.

These devices for tempting the smugglers with food along their way are particularly effective, because the dogs are always hungry when they start across the frontier. To insure that their dogs head straight for home, the smugglers feed them well at home and not at all in Belgium.

The average smuggler starts his animals for home via the woods and then gets home by himself, whistling a gay tune as he passes the customs port.

The customs men know perfectly well what he has done, but have no proof.

If his dog is killed, he will buy a new one, for big shepherds, Groenendahls and police dogs are common.

Occasionally the runner is particularly speedy and will reach his destination—some lonely farm house—Before being overtaken, but in the majority of cases the killer catches up with him.

Another type of smuggler uses a dog to aid him but in a different way. With forty or fifty pounds of tobacco on his own back, he tries to slip across the frontier in the darkness without being seen. If he is spotted by the customs men and their dog, he depends on his own animal to pull him along at almost double the pace of his pursuers. Powerful dogs literally can jerk a man off his feet.

Movements Of Magnetic Pole

Swings From East To West Daily Says Arctic Explorer

Major T. L. Burwash, the eminent Canadian Arctic explorer, reports that the North magnetic pole moves about seven miles every day. "It was thought that the magnetic pole was gradually changing its position," he said, "but, when I went North a few years ago to study it, I found it in the same position that it had been a hundred years before. I remarked, however, that it swings east and west each day, reaching its most easterly point at seven in the morning, and returning to rest at its most westerly point about five o'clock in the evening. The pole is always in that position when the sun sets."

April Fools day originated with the Hindus, who celebrated it on March 31, but the Romans' Feast of the Fools was held on February 17.

Ambergris, valued in perfume manufacture, looks like dirty tallow when it is found floating in the sea.

Number Of People Afraid Of Lightning

And Still Will Risk Their Lives In Many Ways

It is surprising to find the number of people who are terrified of lightning, in spite of the fact that the records go to prove that very few persons have ever been struck by lightning.

As a matter of fact there is no reason for terror, but when nature starts her fireworks it is useless to point this out to many people.

It really is surprising. There are men—we are not talking about women—who will shiver at a flash of lightning, even rush for cover.

Yet these same men are not afraid to try and beat a train over a level crossing, or not afraid to cut in and out of traffic on a crowded highway, even if they have the family with them in the car.

And there are men who think nothing of trying to pass a car on the face of a hill, or of driving at a rate of sixty and seventy miles an hour, who will not drive at all in a thunder storm, because they are afraid of lightning.

There are men who are afraid of lightning, who are not afraid to rock a boat; to lie, to steal, even to be high pressure salesmen. The list, in fact, is long, if not endless.

True, lightning has proved fatal, but even if it chose all its victims from the class of birds we have mentioned, scarcely a gap would be made in the ranks, we would still have them with us, a pest on the land.

A Unique Industry

Town Of Norway, Maine, Has Large Snowshoe Plant

Snowshoes and skis may be out of season, but not in the small town of Norway, Maine, on the Norway branch of the Grand Trunk Railway, branch of the Canadian National Railways.

One of its largest industries is the manufacturing of snowshoes and skis and it boasts the largest ski and snowshoe factory in the new world. Improved machinery now being installed will greatly increase the present annual output of 10,000 pairs of snowshoes and 60,000 pairs of skis.

Each year the hides of 3,000 steers are cut up for snowshoes filling or strings, and 200,000 feet of white ash are used for the frames. Snowshoes varying in size from a child's model measuring 9 inches by 32 inches to a 6-foot Peary model are made in Norway as well as skis from 3 to 9 feet in length.

Mellie Dunham, of fiddling fame, who lives in Norway, designed and made the snowshoes used by Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary on his successful dash to the North Pole.

Effective Fog Horn

Toronto Professors Working On An Entirely New Type

The most effective fog-horn in the world was perfected by John Northey of Toronto, and is now being used by many foreign countries, Prof. Louis V. King, of McGill University, told the physics section of the Royal Society of Canada recently.

Prof. King and Prof. C. U. Vessot are now working on an entirely new type of fog-horn, it was announced. This horn would enable a ship to determine its exact distance from the danger point. Simultaneous warnings would be sent out by sound and by radio, and picked up by a delicate mechanism on shipboard. Using the difference in time between the arrival of the sound warning and the arrival of the radio warning the ship's crew would then be able to calculate the distance over which the message had come.

Douglas' Egyptian Liniment relieves toothache and neuralgia. Invaluable in cases of croup, sore throat and quinsy. Keep a bottle handy.

Adds Value To Home

Shrubbery Which Is Carefully Planted Is Real Asset

Carefully planted shrubbery adds charm and value to the home. Authorities agree that best effects are secured by confining the shrubs to the border and to the base of the dewling, leaving an open lawn. In foundation planting shrubs of different heights should be chosen and the planting arranged irregularly and so placed as to conceal the alignment without completely covering the foundation.

Suitable shrubs are described by the Dominion horticulturist in the federal department of agriculture bulletin No. 89, which also tells how to go about the planting.

Seventy-five years ago tomatoes were called "love apples," and were cultivated for ornament, not for food.

John: "What do you do when the brakes on your car give way?"
Bruce: "Hit something cheap."

There Should Be No Ugly Women!

There are 2 classes of women.
(1) The beautiful, healthy and attractive creatures.
(2) Those pitiful ones who don't know how to make themselves beautiful—rather those who don't know the vital importance of Kruschen Salts to physical perfection and attraction!

Kruschen Salts are a perfect blend of the six vital minerals which Nature ordained, glands, blood, nerves and body organs should daily receive from food if they're to function correctly—and which are impossible to obtain in this age of modern cooking.

Get a bottle of Kruschen—and before the bottle is half empty your complexion should be gloriously smooth and clear. Kruschen clears blood of harmful acids and poisonous waste matter, which cause blemishes, blackheads and pimples. Your wonderful new energy will surprise you—mind feels so keen and alert—no more washed-out feeling getting up in the mornings.

Little Helps For This Week

"Therefore if any man be in Christ, he is a new creature; old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new."—2 Corinthians v. 17.

Whatever hath been written shall remain,
Nor be erased, nor written o'er again;
The unwritten only still belongs to thee,
Take heed and ponder well what that should be.
—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

We cannot undo the past and begin afresh. We have to take the past as the starting point and determining element of the future. But the gospel reminds us that what cannot be obliterated may be transmuted by divine grace. In Christ Jesus we may become new creatures; and in the eternal life that we begin in union with Him all old things, so far as there is any condemning power in them, pass away, and all things in the transfiguring light of heavenly love become new.—Hugh McMillan.

Turkish City Dwindling

Constantinople Is Rapidly Losing Place As World City

Constantinople, once the proud capital of the sultans, is gradually dwindling into insignificance as a world city. In 1924 a rough census of Istanbul, as Turks call the city, showed a population of 1,065,000, of which about 656,000 were Moslems, 297,000 Greeks, 73,000 Armenians and 12,000 Jews. Three years later a more accurate census was taken and the city had then a population of only 673,000. Recently the municipal electoral committee, while taking a census in preparation for the elections, found that the population of Istabul has slipped downward 119,000 since 1927. Evidences of commercial stagnation are apparent on every hand.

The Many-Purpose Oil.—Both in the house and stable there are scores of uses for Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Use it for cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, the pains of rheumatism and sciatica, sore throat and chest. Horses are liable very largely to similar ailments and mishaps as afflict mankind, and are equally amenable to the healing influence of this fine old remedy which has made thousands of firm friends during the past fifty years.

Cattle Shipments To Britain

Livestock Shipments In 1930 From August To End Of Season Reached 3,581 Head

Following the revival last summer, after an absence of some years, of Canadian live cattle shipments to the British market, 3,581 cattle reached the port of Manchester from the Dominion between the initial shipment made in August and the end of 1930, writes Harry A. Scott, Canadian Trade Commissioner, at Liverpool, in the Commercial Intelligence Journal.

Brighton's life-boat station, established in 1825, and one of the oldest on the English coast, is to be abandoned and a powerful motor lifeboat established at Shoreham a few miles away.

CORNS
LIFT OFF—
Pain Stops!



An amazing remedy—acts in a few seconds and causes no pain. The corn shrivels up and loosens. Another application or two and the corn drops out. Wonderful—yes it is—but that is just how Putnam's Corn Extractor works. You can buy Putnam's Corn Extractor from any druggist for 35c.

PUTNAM'S

Quality Merchandise

Groceries

Cheese
New Canadian Cheese, full Cream Flavor.
1 lb. for 19c; 2 lbs. for 37c

Oysters
Handy for Pattie or Scallop.
4 Oz. Tins. 1 Tin for 19c; 2 Tins for 37c

Cherries
Choice Quality in Heavy Syrup.
Squat Tins. Per Tin 19c

Pears
In light syrup.
No. 2 Tin 19c

Corned Beef
Buy it for the hot weather.
Regular size tins. 2 Tins for 39c

Delmonte Prunes
Fancy Quality Sweet Prunes
2 lb. Packets 29c

Sat. & Mon. Specials

Sliced Pineapple
3 Tins for 35c

Malkin's Best Coffee
Vacuum Pack Tins
1 lb. Tin 49c

J. C. McFarland Co.

Main Street

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Yates stopped off over Sunday, and visited at the home of Mrs. Smart.

Rev. J. R. Geeson was expected home Thursday from the conference being held in Calgary.

Mrs. Hardy and Mrs. Greenberg motored to Camrose and returned on Tuesday.

Mrs. Jack Fletcher returned home Saturday after spending a week with friends and relatives in Edmonton.

Mrs. Richard Bland and children are expected Saturday night to spend their vacation with Mrs. Bland's parents Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Askin.

Irma sports brought home most of the money from the Jarrow Sports, Wednesday. The senior won both ball games and the Irma Girls beat the Kinsella girls team by the score of 18 to 15.

The regular meeting of the Irma Ladies Aid will be held at the home of Mrs. M. D. Askin on Thursday afternoon, June 11th. All the ladies of the district are cordially invited to attend.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Derman was in the Irma district last week renewing acquaintances. Mr. Derman owned the Drug Store at Irma for a number of years since then they have been making their home in Saskatchewan.

The Irma W. M. S. received an invitation from the Wainwright W.C.T.U. to be at the meeting last Thursday and hear the convention report. Mrs. Reeds, Mrs. Geeson, Mrs. Osterhout, Mrs. Frickleton and Mrs. Carter were able to attend.

The banquet held by the Irma branch of the Canadian Legion drew a good crowd of returned men to the Irma theatre last Monday night. A good time is reported to have been spent by those who were able to attend.

Messrs. Donald and Denzel Skiles, stopped off last week end while on their way from Winnipeg to Jasper Park, where they will spend the summer months in the orchestra at Jasper Park Lodge. Mr. and Mrs. Skiles accompanied them as far as Edmonton returning to Irma Tuesday.

IRMA TIMES
The Alberta Oil Gazette
H. W. LOVE, Prop.
A Good Advertising Medium and a Reliable Newspaper on Oil Activities

WANT ADS

FOR SALE
Italian Bees, the kind that get lots of honey. Ten frame hives with bees and drawn combs, $15.00;
—H. W. Love, Irma, Alta.

FOR SALE — Arctic Sweet Clover Seed — J. C. McLean, Irma, Alta.

FOR SALE—A quantity of White Blossom Sweet Clover Seed.—J. H. Armitage, Phone 418, Irma, Alta. 5tc.

FOR SALE—Eggs for Hatching. From purebred barred Plymouth Rock flock. $2.00 per 100. — Gunn Bros., Irma.

LOST—About a month ago, at or near the Post Office, a bunch of keys with P. O. and car key. Will give $1.00 reward for return.—Carl Soniff, Irma, Alta. 1tc.

FOR SALE—Ayrshire Cows, all milking.—W. T. Barber, Phone 315, Irma, Alta. 3tp.

Now is the time to get your home grown strawberry plants. Price per 100, $3.00, Post paid.—Irma Perennial Gardens, Irma, Alberta. 17-19P

FOR SALE—Lots Seven to twelve Block Seven, cor Main Street and 3rd Ave., Irma Alberta, can be sold separately, or in Block. Clear title.—Apply to Eliza J. Armstrong, 4633 West 7th Ave., Vancouver, B. C. 18-19c

FOR CALSOMINING, VARNISHING, PAINTING AND PAPERING, and All Kinds of Spring Cleaning
See—E. W. CARTER
Phone 39 Irma, Alta.

IRMA LODGE No. 56
Hold their Regular Meeting Every First and Third Tuesday of Each Month in the I. O. O. F. Hall
Visiting Brothers Always Welcome.
J. A. Smallwood, Secretary, Irma

IRMA L. O. L. No. 2066
Meets the last Thursday in Each Month at 8 p.m.
Worshipful Master W. Cole
Record. Secretary, F. W. Watkinson
Visiting Orangemen always Welcome

MRS. GEORGE N. C. HIGGINSON
Graduate Nurse of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal
Charges $3.00 per Day
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DRESSMAKING
Of All Kinds
Ladies and Childrens sewing Neatly and quickly done.
Prices Reasonable
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"No Wonder they sell so many"



McCormick-Deering
Ball-Bearing Cream Separators

NEW owners are delighted when they discover the advantages of owning a McCormick-Deering Cream Separator. Ask some of them. You will find them enthusiastic about its close-skimming, easy-turning, silent operation—its cleanliness—and its fine appearance.

You don't know how much you are missing until you see and try the McCormick-Deering yourself. On request we will bring one of the six sizes—(How big is your herd?)—out to your farm for a trial.

Tell us whether you prefer a hand, belt, or motor-driven model.

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Farmers Mutual Lumber Co. Ltd.
Lumber and Building Material
Coal: Drumheller and Pembina
We Serve Ourselves Better by Serving Others Best
P. J. HARDY, Manager - - Irma, Alta.

Hotels Come and Hotels Go — but
THE CARLTON
Still remains Calgary's finest medium priced hostelry
CAFE & GARAGE SERVICE IN CONNECTION
Opposite Palliser
HUGHES AND CORRY, Proprietors.

Royal York Wins Architects' Medal



The Royal York Hotel, Toronto, the largest hotel in the British Empire, is again in the limelight, having won for its arcnitects the 1930 Gold Medal, awarded by the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, for the outstanding acnievement in the past three years. Sixteen architects from various parts of Canada submitted photographs of buildings, within the terms of the competition, to the 52nd Annual Exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy, recently held in Toronto, the prize going to the Canadian Pacific Railway's great new hostelry. Formal presentations will be made to the successful competitors: Messrs: George A. Ross, F.R.I.B.A., and Robert H. Macdonald, F.R.I.B.A., of Montreal (upper left and right); and Messrs: Henry Sproatt, F.R.I.B.A., LL.D., R.C.A., and Ernest R. Rolph, F.R.I.B.A., A.R.C.A., of Toronto, (lower left and right), at the next annual meeting of the Institute, to be held at Trois-Rivieres-in-Quebec, February 20th and 21st, 1931.

Here and There

Admiral Earl Jellicoe, hero of the battle of Jutland, will open the Toronto Exhibition next August. He will be a passenger on the "Duchess of York."

More newsprint paper is made in Canada than in any other country. In 1930 Canada manufactured 2,504,000 tons or 36 per cent of the world production of newsprint paper.

Thirty-eight lakes in the district of The Pas are being commercially fished today as against 18 two years ago. The catch was 2,175,000 pounds of fish in 1930 as compared with 1,400,000 lbs. in 1928.

Sixteen countries have so far accepted the invitation of the Canadian Government to send official representatives to the World's Grain Exhibition and Conference to be held at Regina, July 25 to August 6, 1932.

Foxes on the ranches in Prince Edward Island are getting Vitamine D in their diet, through the medium of fish. Twice a week sun-dried herring are fed to the foxes on the ranches. The animals are thriving on this new diet.

Banff, Yoho and Kootenay national parks in the Rockies are available to motorists in a continuous loop route at the cost of a $2 licence fee. This opens up 400 miles of fine travelling in unrivalled scenery with a total park area of 3,679 square miles.

A Calgary man has won the cheque for $500 offered for the best slogan in the contest just closed by the management of the World's Grain Exhibition and Conference to be held at Regina, July 25—August 6, 1932. The slogan was: "Show what you grow and share what you know."

The English Association Football team, representing many of the best Soccer teams in the Old Country, which will tour Canada, playing games in the major cities of the Dominion during the next two months, arrived at Montreal on board the Duchess of Atholl, May 23.



Calgary's Popular Priced Hotels
HOTEL YORK
EVERYTHING NEWEST—Rates: $2.50 & $3.00
Coffee Shop — Best Food — Lowest Prices.
ALSO OPERATING
HOTEL ST. REGIS
RATES: $1.50; BATHS $2.00 Weekly and Monthly Rates.